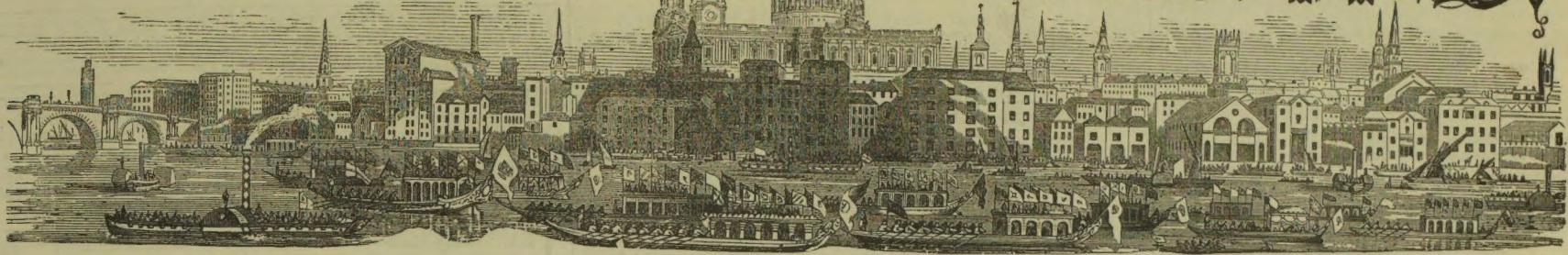


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

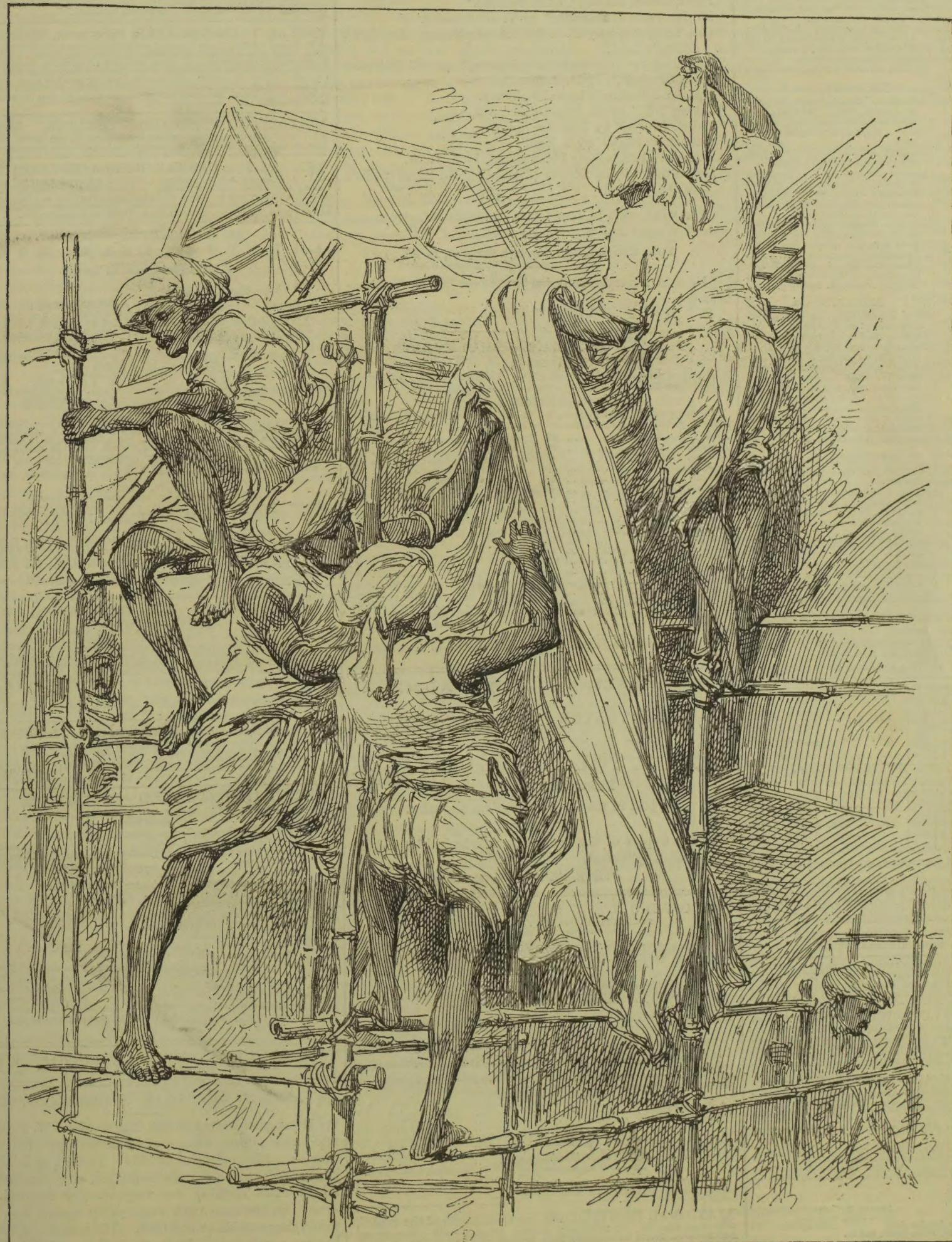


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1894.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1875.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6d.



MAKING ARCHES IN THE STREETS OF BOMBAY FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at 5, Lindsey-row, Chelsea, Lady Clementine Mitford, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at Leytonstone Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Pettison, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road; R. D. Elphinstone, eldest son of Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P., of Logie-Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire, to Nina, only child of J. Balfour, Esq., of 13, Queen's-gate-Place.

On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, by the Rev. F. Ted, Rector of Burghwallis, Yorkshire, the Rev. Charles Robertson Manning, Rector of Diss, Norfolk, to Florence Charlotte, third daughter of Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B., of the Deperghaugh, Hoxne, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Lennoxlove, N.B., after a short illness, from a severe cold, the Dowager Lady Blantyre, in her 8th year.

On the 8th inst., at Sampford, Torquay, Devonshire, Christopher Tolcher (late Lieutenant 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment), aged 76 years.

On the 20th inst., William Nicholson, of Winlaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his 64th year.

On the 12th inst., at Horsham, Wilhelmina, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Swettenham, and daughter of the late Sir P. Pole, Bart.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 4.

SUNDAY, Nov. 28.

Advent Sunday. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dean Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Thomas Yard, Hon. Canon of Peterborough. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Frothero. St. James's, noon, Rev. Prebendary Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Francis J. Jayne; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. George Prothero, M.A., Canon of Westminster and Rector of Whippingham; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. G. Wingfield Bourke, Rector of Coulson. Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, Nov. 29.

Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show (four days). Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m. Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Col. J. A. Grant on Mr. H. M. Stanley's Exploration of Lake Victoria Nyanza). Metropolitan Poor Law Conference, 11 a.m. (Discussion on the Law of Settlement and Removal). Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Professor T. H. Lewis on Ancient and Modern Egypt). Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy). Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Thudichum on the Discoveries and Philosophy of Liebig). National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Beggs on the Present State of Sanitary Law and Sanitary Science).

TUESDAY, Nov. 30.

St. Andrew the Apostle. Day appointed for intercession for missions. 20th anniversary of festival of the Scottish Corporation (the Earl of Rosebery in the chair). Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Pneumatic dispatch of Telegrams). Royal Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m. Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. Jackson Wray on the Wisdom of Asleep). St. Paul's Cathedral, Lecture to Men, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. J. Butler, on Incidents in the Life of Augustine).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 31 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | THEMOM. | WIND. | General | Movement in | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------|-------|---------|--------------|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | | | | | | |
| Nov. 17 | 30.021 | 47.2 | 45.9 | 96.10 | 42.2 | 55.5 | WSW. SW. W. | .397 | .055 |
| 18 | 30.069 | 54.4 | 46.3 | 76.5 | 52.8 | 58.5 | W. WSW. | .434 | .000 |
| 19 | 29.636 | 50.7 | 41.9 | 74.8 | 48.0 | 56.9 | WSW. W. NWW. | .552 | .010 |
| 20 | 29.935 | 36.3 | 26.8 | 71.3 | 36.6 | 48.3 | NNW. NW. | .433 | .000 |
| 21 | 29.986 | 39.2 | 33.6 | 82 | 35.0 | 44.5 | NW. N. NNE. | .381 | .000 |
| 22 | 30.124 | 35.9 | 34.0 | 84.6 | 34.9 | 43.3 | N. | .257 | .000 |
| 23 | 30.160 | 40.0 | 35.0 | 84.9 | 34.7 | 43.8 | N. NNE. | .256 | .000 |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected 30.061 30.061 29.641 29.907 29.957 30.144 30.187

Temperature of Air 48.0° 54.6° 54.7° 37.3° 39.0° 40.9°

Temperature of Evaporation 45.2° 61.2° 49.5° 33.0° 36.9° 33.6°

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future day he will be at the head of a Liberal Administration. But, as a statesman, his thoughts sometimes take him beyond the sphere of party politics, and, in that case, he usually addresses himself to the country in terms to which it is well worth the country's while to listen with respect. On Monday, advertizing to the frequency of Cabinet Councils just now, he gave expression to his conjecture that one principal object of consultation by her Majesty's Ministers would be the state of our foreign relations; and, prompted by the observations of Mr. Disraeli at the Lord Mayor's dinner upon the critical position into which the Eastern Question had been driven, he took the opportunity of making a few general remarks upon it, comment upon which we can hardly look upon as outside our own province.

The foreign policy of the United Kingdom, according to the views of the right hon. gentleman, should be dealt with by her Majesty's Ministers, whoever they may be, as a national question, and therefore with the utmost frankness. Whenever it rises to the surface, as it is very likely to do next Session, Tories, Whigs, and Radicals should forget their party distinctions, and recognise only the obligations that devolve upon them as Englishmen. For some years past, we are proud to acknowledge, this has been the case. The Government of Mr. Gladstone was treated throughout, not only with a wise, but with a magnanimous, forbearance in regard to its dealings with foreign nations by the then Conservative Opposition. In fact, public opinion, as far as it can be collected, rules for the most part the decisions of the Foreign Office, whether Lord Derby or Lord Granville be at its head. The interests of the country, as a whole, have to be represented to foreign States by our Foreign Minister, and the course which he deems it fitting to pursue must be judged of, not in relation to the wishes of this or that particular political section, but according to the dictates of national well-being. But, on the other hand, it behoves Ministers to be open and above-board in the adoption and in the declaration of the policy which they elect to make their own. Diplomatic secrecy may be necessary as far as their choice of means is concerned. So much is due to the susceptibility of foreign nations, as well as to the practical success of their own plans. But the country ought to be told in distinct and unmistakable terms the object at which the Foreign Office is driving, the reasons by which its resolution is supported, and the general ends which it is hoped and believed the movements of the Government, diplomatic or otherwise, will ultimately achieve. There is no obvious reason for secrecy in this respect, and there is no sufficient excuse for drifting into war. We ought to know our own mind, and we do know it in regard to the case immediately before us, and it is to be confidently expected that our mind will be faithfully represented to other Powers by its legitimate organ of administrative expression.

The Eastern Question, according to the assurance of the Premier, has assumed a critical aspect. What does the Eastern Question mean for us? What will satisfy, we will not say the ambition, but the sober judgment of the vast majority of Englishmen in regard to it? Within the last two decades not a little has happened to open their eyes. They went into the Crimean War to uphold "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire." They spent in the prosecution of their purpose some twenty millions sterling. They sacrificed an awful amount of human life. What did the world gain by their "spirited policy" in this instance? No doubt there were reasons which just then commended it to their acceptance, and there were intentions which they thought took their rise in a far-sighted political prescience. Yet, perhaps, there are very few statesmen of the present day who would hesitate to admit that nothing has come (or, indeed, worse than nothing) of the lamentable expenditure of blood and treasure in that conflict. We tried to give new life to the "sick man." We set him up on his feet. We interested ourselves in his affairs. We tried to flatter ourselves into the conviction that he would get well and strong. And what is he now? Weaker by a great deal than he was at first, with resources quite as undeveloped, with tendencies quite as uncivilised, and in circumstances utterly bankrupt. Well! England does not desire to repeat that experiment. She has no reasonable interest in trying to do for Turkey that which Turkey will not do for herself. So far as that empire is concerned, there is nothing, either in its constitution, in its character, in its influence, or in its alliances, that can appeal with any weight to British sympathies.

No doubt, as the Premier said, we have interests—and very considerable interests—in the settlement of the Eastern Question. But what are they? Simply, to keep open our communications with India through Egypt. The Suez Canal has effected an entire diversion of our policy in this respect. We must preserve this short cut to our Indian possessions. This done, as no doubt it may be done, what is Turkey to us or we to Turkey? The contiguous Powers have far greater interest in the ultimate disposal of that anomalous Empire. It is a question which touches them closely. They are in daily contact with the Sick Man. They find all the inconvenience of his feebleness and perversity. Austria is suffering at this present moment no inconsiderable injury and loss from the intolerable misgovernment of the Turkish provinces bordering upon her frontier. Russia is exposed to no little

misconception, merging into mistrust, in consequence of the disappointed sympathies of her Slave population. The interests of the two Empires are not precisely identical. The policy which each will pursue may hereafter clash. But England can do no good by her meddling between them, and all the service she can render to the Governments most deeply concerned is to tender prudent and disinterested advice.

Mr. Forster told his constituents that there never had been a time in which we were so well prepared to go to war, or in which we were so unwilling to do so needlessly. The first allegation we must take on trust. Certainly, we ought to be prepared. We have liberally furnished the means requisite for such preparation, and nothing that a responsible Minister has asked of Parliament with a view to it has been refused. It cannot, however, be concealed that more than one incident has occurred of late to beget a suspicion that all is not so ship-shape as to the outward eye it seems to be. But let this pass. The Government has had its warnings, and, we may hope, will profit by them. That we are unwilling to go to war, except under the pressure of an overwhelming necessity, it is safe to affirm. Experience has taught the British people that it is not in the battle-field that her proudest laurels have to be won. She knows that she is stout enough to hold her own. She also knows that nothing valuable is to be gained by quarrelling with her neighbours. We agree with Mr. Forster that, while England is bound to watch, with a view to the maintenance of her own interests, the progress of this Eastern Question towards its settlement, whether immediate or remote, she should do so without calling in question the motives of her neighbours. She will lose nothing by a generous appreciation of the objects pursued by the Governments of other nations. "Be just and fear not" may well be her motto. Aim at the highest ends; seek them by the fairest means. Let the world know what you want without mystery, and take care not to want what you may be tempted to conceal from the world. Honesty among nations, as among individuals, is the best policy. Unselfishness is the purest and most efficient motive. We take this in substance to have been the meaning expressed by Mr. Forster at Bradford, and we are confident that his fellow-countrymen will indorse his views.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Lochnagar Female School yesterday week; and also paid a visit to the Rev. A. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, at the manse. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church—the Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Captain Logan, commanding the detachment of 1st Royal Scots at Ballater, and Lieutenants Hughes and Longfield, received invitations to luncheon at Balmoral Castle last week, after which they were received by the Queen. The Countess of Erroll left the castle on Monday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral at one o'clock on Tuesday, upon her return to Windsor. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mary Pitt, Miss Ethel Cadogan, Major-General H. F. Ponsonby, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Marshall. Her Majesty drove in an open carriage to Ballater, where she was received by a guard of honour of the 1st Royal Scots, under the command of Captain Logan. The Queen left Ballater at two o'clock in a special train, travelling via Aberdeen to Perth, where the Royal travellers dined in the committee-rooms at the station. After an hour's stay the journey was resumed at seven minutes past seven. A band of children sang the National Anthem at the departure, and various persons of note were present to greet the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor Castle at five minutes before nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Hon. Mary Pitt and Miss Ethel Cadogan left Windsor by the five minutes past nine train for London.

The Duchess of Roxburghe and the Hon. Evelyn Paget have arrived at the castle. Lord Bagot, Mr. J. Campbell of Islay, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have also arrived as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting.

The christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will take place at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Queen has subscribed £100 towards the Mansion House Fund for the relief of those persons who have suffered from the recent floods. Her Majesty has also given £50 towards the fund of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her children and the King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra of Denmark, returned to Marlborough House on Thursday week from Sandringham. In the evening the Princess, with their Majesties and Princess Thyra, went to the Gaiety Theatre. The next day the Princess, with the Queen and Princess Thyra of Denmark, visited the National Gallery. The Duke of Edinburgh lunched with her Royal Highness at Marlborough House. In the evening the Princess, the King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Clarke, played a selection of music on Saturday last, after guard-mounting, in the garden of Marlborough House. The Princess, the King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra attended Divine service on Sunday in Westminster Abbey. In the evening the King took his departure on his return to Denmark. His Majesty was accompanied from Marlborough House by the Princess and by the Queen and Princess Thyra of Denmark to Charing-cross station, where he took leave of his family and proceeded to Dover, en route for Calais. The King, before his departure, presented Mr. John Shaw, the general manager of the South-Eastern Railway, with a diamond ring, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to his Majesty and family on occasions when they have travelled over that railway. On Monday the Princess, with the Queen and Princess Thyra, went over the principal apartments of Grosvenor House, and viewed the Duke of Westminster's fine collection of the old masters; and also visited the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow, with whom they had tea. In the evening the Royal party was present at the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall. The Princess, with the

Queen and Princess Thyra of Denmark, visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiswellhurst, on Tuesday, and inspected the Royal Danish Art-Galleries and the Marine Picture-Gallery, 142, New Bond-street. In the evening the Royal party went to the Globe Theatre. On Wednesday the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial visited the Princess and the Queen of Denmark at Marlborough House. The Princess, with her Majesty and Princess Thyra, inspected the French and Doré Picture-Galleries, and in the evening went to the Strand Theatre.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, yesterday week, at a meeting of the committee of management of the National Training School for Music, which was held at Clarence House. Prince Christian was present. The Duke has taken Gunton Park, the seat of Lord Suffield, in Norfolk.

Prince Troubetzky has arrived at Eastwell Park on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, on Thursday, laid the foundation-stone of the new church in course of erection at Bier-lane, Windsor.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne returned to Kensington Palace, on Tuesday, from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck returned to Kensington Palace, on Saturday last, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth House, Yorkshire.

The ex-King and Queen of Naples crossed from Dover to Calais, on Monday, en route for Paris.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arrived at Walmer Castle.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha has returned to the Turkish Embassy, Bryanston-square, from Queensberry House.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Ladies Margaret and Mary Scott have arrived at Dalkeith Palace, near Edinburgh. The marriage of Lady Margaret Scott and Mr. Cameron, M.P., of Lochiel, will be celebrated on Dec. 9.

The Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon-Lennox have arrived at Goodwood House from Gordon Castle, Banffshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster have arrived at Kilkee Castle from Carlton House, in the county of Maynooth.

The Duke of Roxburghe has arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Fincastle.

The Marchioness of Blandford and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived in town from Baron's Court.

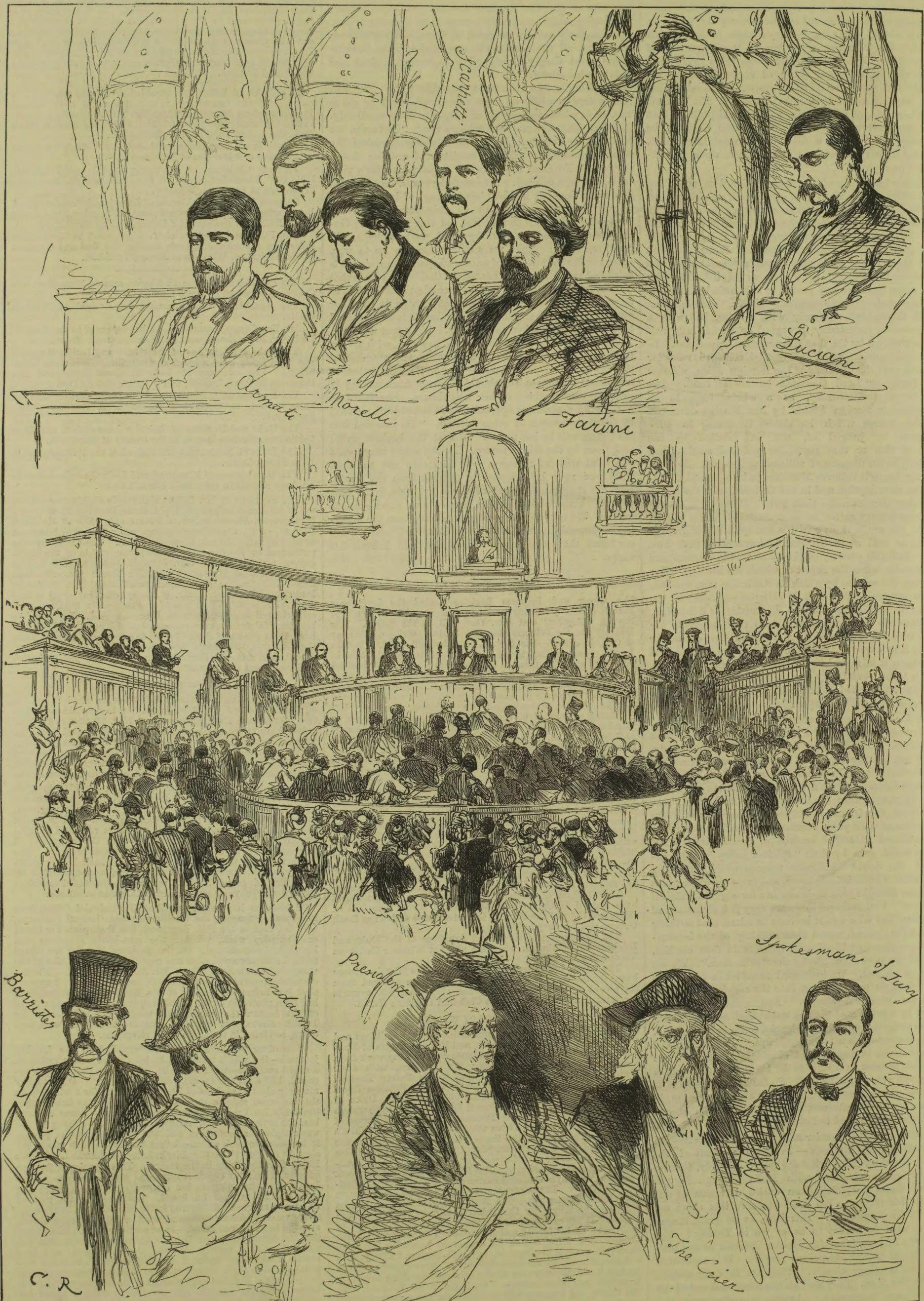
The marriage of Mr. Robert Dalrymple Elphinstone, eldest son of Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone, Bart., M.P., of Logie-Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire, and Nina, only child of Mr. John Balfour, of 13, Queen's-gate-place, was solemnised last week at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester-road. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis Hepburn, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. John M. Warren. The bridesmaids were Miss Murray, Miss Edith Heron Maxwell, Miss Linda Balfour, the Hon. Helen Sandilands, Miss Edwards-Moss, and Miss Dasent. Mr. W. Dalrymple Hay acted as best man. The bride's dress was of duchesse satin, trimmed with embroidered tulle and orange blossoms, and tulle veil; the bridesmaids' dresses were composed of silk and gaze de Chambéry, three pink and three blue, and Gainsborough hats. After the breakfast, at Queen's-gate-place, the bride and bridegroom departed en route for Logie-Elphinstone. The presents were both numerous and beautiful.

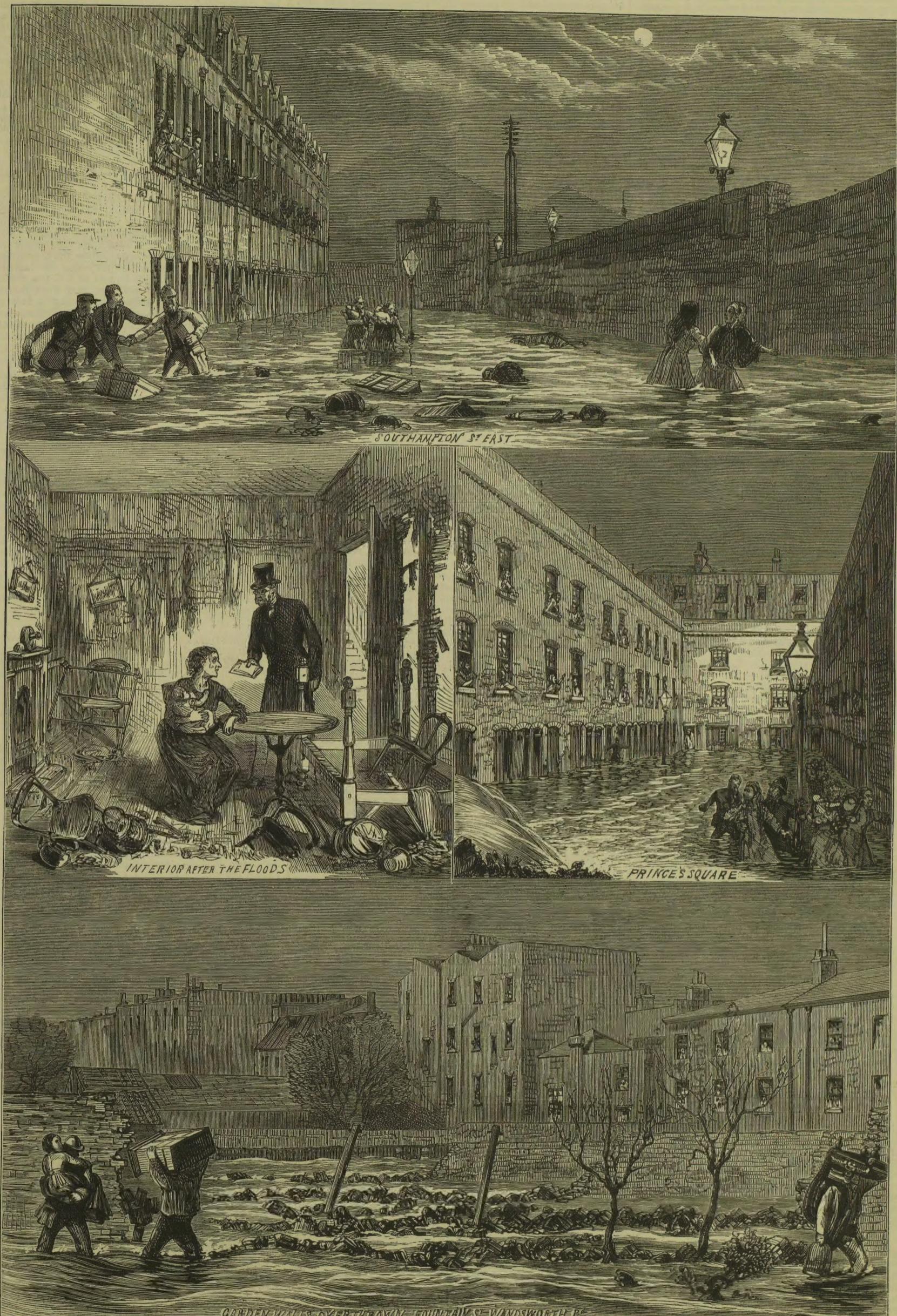
Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, who left London on the 4th inst. on his third expedition to Asia Minor, writes to a friend from Constantinople, on Nov. 16, that fresh difficulties have arisen in consequence of the disturbed condition in which that country is at present; and that his application for a firman or permit from the Turkish Government has been unsuccessful. Mr. Smith says that he will therefore be unable, for the present at least, to prosecute his Assyrian explorations.

Professor Nordenskiold was present, on the 17th inst., at the meeting of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society, with his fellow-travellers, Lundström and Stoukberg. M. Semener, the president of the society, opened the business of the evening by remarking on the services rendered to geography by Professor Nordenskiold, whom the assembly, at the conclusion of the speech, rose en masse to greet. The Professor, after thanking the audience for their hearty greeting, gave an account of his expedition, and concluded by expressing his conviction that the newly-discovered maritime route would prove of great commercial value to Siberia.

A telegram has been received at the Colonial Office, from Singapore, conveying the intelligence that General Colborne, with 300 men of the 18th Regiment, left that place for Perak on Thursday week, whither the gun-boats Ringdove and Egeria had also started. On the previous Monday the troops from the Residency shelled and captured four stockades at the village of Passir Sala, where Mr. Birch was killed. From a despatch received at the Colonial Office, on Tuesday, it appears that just before the murder of Mr. Birch three proclamations had been posted in Perak explaining that with the concurrence of the Sultan the government would be administered by British officers. It was these proclamations which were torn down, as stated in the first official telegrams.

According to the account first supplied to the London journals—but which turns out to be a great exaggeration of a slight accident—the Iron Duke, which ran down the Vanguard, had a narrow escape from foundering. On Saturday morning she steamed out of Plymouth Sound for a trial-trip on the measured mile, a short distance outside the breakwater. Suddenly (so the story went) an enormous volume of water burst into the ship; and, notwithstanding the closing of the water-tight compartments and the manning of the pumps, it increased to such an extent that the Iron Duke made the signal "Sinking!" to the Black Prince, Admiral Lord John Hay's flagship, lying in the Sound. This signal was flying a quarter of an hour before it was seen; and, meanwhile, on the Iron Duke attempting to fire distress guns, it was found that there was no powder on board. The cause of the rush of water was at length discovered in the leaving open of the main sluice valve, which a courageous artificer with difficulty closed, and the ironclad was saved. In opposition to this, it is stated that the signal which the Iron Duke made was not that she was sinking, but merely that she was in distress, and that before it was acted upon it was withdrawn. The water was pumped out in three or four minutes after the steam-pump was got to work.—Detailed explanations of the exact circumstances under which the captain was induced to make a signal for assistance have been furnished by the Admiralty, and satisfactorily establish the fact that the ship was never for a moment in danger. The Iron Duke went out again on Tuesday, and made a successful trial-trip. The engines were worked at full speed for an hour, and the highest speed obtained was sixty-two revolutions, or 10·8 knots an hour.





THE LATE OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

We have received from our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, upon his arrival in Bombay, the sketch from which an Engraving is presented on our front page. It shows a party of native Indian workpeople employed in fixing up one of the triumphal arches for the entry of his Royal Highness into the city of Bombay. They clamber up the frail scaffolding of bamboo like spiders nimbly running over an extended cobweb; and they nail up laths or tack on pieces of calico with remarkable dexterity. But all these preparations have served their turn, and the Prince's visit to Bombay has come to an end. He was at Poonah, as stated in our last, from Saturday, the 13th, to the following Tuesday, when he returned to Bombay, and saw a grand review of the troops. The grand farewell ball was given at Government House on the Tuesday night, when six hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. It was a very brilliant assemblage, and dancing was carried on in the grand drawing-room, which had been prepared for the purpose, till half-past three o'clock in the morning. The terrace had been arranged as a lounge for the guests, to which they might retire to enjoy the cool night air. Sofas and other seats were distributed along the terrace for the convenience of the guests. His Royal Highness danced during the evening several times with great spirit. The supper was served in the dining-room, and Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, did the honours.

The Prince embarked on Wednesday afternoon on board the Serapis, as a token that his visit to Bombay was at an end. He gave a dinner on board the same evening. He had spent the forenoon in visiting another residence of the Governor of Bombay, situated at the extreme point of Malabar Hill. On the way thither he passed the Tower of Silence, the place where the Parsees expose their dead to the fowls of the air, for that is their mode of sepulture. We gave an Illustration of it two or three weeks ago. The Tower of Silence is a lofty square inclosure, without roof or covering of any kind. The top of the high wall is always thronged with huge vultures and kites, which live and thrive on the bodies of the dead. The dead are carried into the centre of the inclosure and there left to be devoured by the birds of prey. His Royal Highness also visited the Hindoo burning-ground, the flame of which, night and day, is kept alive, near the shore of Back Bay. At Bombay, and in other towns of India, one constantly meets in the streets a funeral procession, in which the corpse is carried aloft on a stretcher on the shoulders of the bearers. The face is exposed and painted in gay colours. Men playing on screeching native pipes, and a tom-tom, or native drum, frequently head the procession on its way to consign the corpse to the flames. The Prince of Wales, of course, took notice of these Indian customs.

His Royal Highness also paid several visits in Bombay. He presented Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy with a gold medal and a handsome copy of Flaxman's compositions, and afterwards visited Aga Khan and presented him with a medal and a copy of Rousselet's "India and its Native Princes." He paid a visit to Lady Sassoona, at Sans Souci, and lunched, and then returned to the Serapis, expressing much satisfaction at the arrangements during his stay in Bombay. He started for Baroda, by railway, at nine o'clock in the evening.

The special train containing his Royal Highness and his suite arrived at Baroda at daylight on Friday morning. The Prince was received with a Royal salute from the Royal Artillery, and from the artillery of the Guicowar. The station was gaily decorated, and the Guicowar and Sir Madhava Rao were on the platform to receive him. On leaving the carriage and entering the station his Royal Highness sat down on a sofa and chatted for some time with the Guicowar. The Prince, the Guicowar, and Sir Madhava Rao then left the station and mounted upon an elephant which was in readiness outside. They all occupied the same howdah. The elephant was richly caparisoned and gorgeously painted. The howdah was of silver, beautifully decorated with cloth of gold. The housings of the elephant were very grand in appearance and reached to the ground. The animal was in other respects adorned fantastically, and its painted head and trunk gave it a very singular look. Around the base of the howdah was a small platform, on which stood attendants armed with fly-flaps to ward off flies, and fans of feathers to stir the air. They also bore emblems of sovereignty indicative of the supremacy of the English crown. The procession was formed of fifteen elephants, all gorgeously caparisoned and gaily painted. It was preceded by a small escort of dragoons, and was followed also by an escort of cavalry. When it set out for the British Residency the route was kept by troops, and was profusely decorated.

His Royal Highness remained at the Residency till two o'clock, when he paid a return visit to the Guicowar. He drove afterwards through the native city to the old palace, where his Royal Highness witnessed exciting scenes in the arena, consisting of wrestling, and elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, and ram fights. There were enormous crowds in the city, but the streets were lined with troops, the populace was undemonstrative, and order was not disturbed. The city and cantonments were illuminated that night. An excursion was made next day for the purpose of hunting deer with a cheetah, or tame leopard. His Royal Highness dined, on Saturday evening, at the mess of the 22nd Native Infantry Regiment. On Monday he was shooting quail at a place forty or fifty miles from Baroda, and on Tuesday he enjoyed the sport of boar-hunting, which in India is called "pig-sticking." He took leave of the Guicowar of Baroda on Tuesday evening, and travelled back to Bombay by a night train, arriving at nine on Wednesday morning.

The Prince at once embarked on board the Serapis, which left Bombay on Thursday for Colombo, Ceylon. We shall give a number of Illustrations next week.

The portrait of Sir Madhava Rao, Prime Minister to the young Guicowar of Baroda, was presented in our last, but a wrong name, that of "Nodhowroo," was accidentally put to it. The portraits of Sir Salar Jung, Minister of the Nizam, the Mahārājah Holkar, the Mahārājah of Jeypore, and other native Indian magnates, were engraved for the same publication. Our view of the Bombay Government House, at Parell, was taken from "Old Deccan Days," in which that mansion is represented from an original sketch by Sir Bartle Frere.

Dr. George Cook, of Borgue, is to be appointed Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The *Daily News* understands that the council of legal education, established to superintend the education of students of the four Inns of Court, has not renewed the appointment of the professors and tutors whose term of office has just expired.

Viscount Hardinge dilated, at the annual dinner of the West Kent Fox-Hounds at Penshurst, on the pleasures of fox-hunting and the national character of the sport. In whatever part of the world Englishmen met they got together a pack of hounds. It, however, had its drawbacks at home; but foxes did less harm than rabbits, and with goodwill all trouble with foxes would be easily overcome.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER AT ROME.

Great notice has been taken of the recent trial of several men at Rome for the murder of Raffaele Sonzogno, a newspaper editor, who was attacked and stabbed to death, in his own house, on the night of Feb. 6 in this year. The leader and author of the conspiracy to perpetrate this dastardly crime was Giuseppe Luciani, likewise a journalist, and formerly an officer in Garibaldi's Sicilian or Neapolitan army. He had been connected with Sonzogno in the management and proprietorship of the *Capitale*; but he had also seduced the wife of his friend and partner, and there were money disputes and other causes of enmity between them. The evidence has proved that Luciani had persuaded four others, named Armati, Morelli, Farina, and Frezza, to join him in killing Sonzogno, by the promise of a sum of 5000f., or £200, to be divided between them. Some pretext of political expediency was also set up for this infamous proceeding. The atrocious deed was done by the hand of Frezza, with a dagger furnished by one Scarpetti, who was indicted as an accomplice, but was acquitted of the guilty knowledge. The trial of the six men accused was brought to a conclusion on the 15th inst., when all except Scarpetti were found guilty, and were sentenced to imprisonment for life. Our Artist and Correspondent at Rome supplies the sketches of the principal figures in the court during the trial, which fill a page of engravings. These show, at the top of the page, Luciani and his four accomplices seated in the prisoners' dock, while portraits of the presiding Judge, the foreman of the jury, and some barristers or officials of the court, are given below. The engraving in the middle of the page is a general view of the scene in court; to the left hand is the jury-box, with the foreman or spokesman about to read their verdict. The accused are in the opposite box, on the right-hand side of the engraving. The counsel for the public prosecution, who was Signor Munechi, Attorney-General or Procuratore del Re, stands at a desk on the right-hand of the Judges, between their bench of the jury-box; and he wears, as the other barristers do, a tall wide-crowned hat, with a long robe. In a recess of the wall, behind and above the head of the President, is a bust of King Victor Emmanuel; and the gallery for ladies, and that for the accommodation of foreign Ministers or Consuls, are situated on each side, at an elevation rather greater. The circular table, in the centre of the hall, is occupied by lawyers and reporters. People in general stand outside the barrier, to hear the trial if they can not see.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 25.

The debate on the third reading of the Electoral Bill commenced on Monday, but the crowds who had flocked to Versailles in the hope of witnessing a sensational debate were doomed to be disappointed. The first clause was passed as it stood, the only notable feature being the rejection of an amendment proposed by M. de Belcastel, the Legitimist Deputy, to the effect that every married man should have a double vote. The debate has gone on from day to day, and up to Wednesday night eight clauses had been agreed to. All interest has, in fact, been transferred to the Press Bill, the Committee on which was elected last week. Of the fifteen members composing this Committee eleven are stated to be unfavourable to the bill. MM. Buffet and Dufaure attended the meeting of the Committee on Monday, and the former let it be plainly enough understood that he does not regard the Republic as definitely established, and that the only thing the bill is to protect is the *de facto* Government, by means of the clauses relating to the state of siege. The Committee are, therefore, inclined to separate these clauses from the rest of the bill, and to give two reports. Meanwhile negotiations are being actively carried on by the different parties as to the nomination of candidates for the Senate, though nothing definite has as yet been accomplished.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, with his characteristic daring, has been seeking to carry the most impregnable strongholds of the enemy's camp by the storm of his eloquence. On Tuesday he delivered a speech addressed to the workmen of Belleville, at Menilmontant, numbering between 2000 and 3000. It must be admitted, however, that the class to whom this speech was supposed to be particularly directed were conspicuous by their absence, the audience consisting chiefly of people of the middle classes. M. de Cassagnac denounced Republican government as being always tyrannical and oppressive, and pleaded the cause of the Empire, which had directly consulted the wishes of the people—a thing the authors of the Revolution of Sept. 4 had never dared to do. On behalf of the Empire he promised all kinds of future benefits, including the suppression of the octroi and the establishment of an income tax.

The fête organised by the Franco-American Union at the Palais de l'Industrie, on Friday last, was a very successful affair. The principal guests walked in procession through the building, inspecting the various objects of interest it contained, and afterwards assisted at two concerts and an illumination, which included a representation of the proposed monument. Some six thousand persons were present, and the committee stated that the financial prospects of the undertaking are most favourable. The Salon, or annual exhibition of pictures by living artists, is held in the Palais de l'Industrie, and the Council of Fine Arts have lately been discussing the question whether it would not be preferable to hold their exhibition triennially. They have decided in the negative.

A new play by M. Sardou, produced at the Gymnase, and entitled *Ferrel*, is one of the topics of conversation. It strongly shows up some of the imperfections of the system of criminal jurisprudence that prevails in France, and may indeed be regarded as such an attack upon the judicial as *Rabayas* was upon the political administration. Another quasi-theatrical event, though of a more horribly realistic character, has also seized hold of public attention. This is an accident which happened on Sunday night to a gymnast named Mayal at the Cirque. He was shot up out of a mortar by means of a small charge of powder towards a suspended trapeze-bar, and, failing to catch this, fell on his head on to the balustrade in front of the boxes. He has since recovered; but there is an outcry against the continuance of such exhibitions.

A skating-rink has been established in the Champs Elysées, and bids fair to prove as successful as similar undertakings have proved in London. Another English-institution, the establishment of which is being attempted, is a club for resident Englishmen. The weather continues very bad, and on several occasions the mails from London have arrived late in consequence.

ITALY.

The German Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of Hohenzollern on Prince Humbert.

The bill for an extension of the franchise has been read the first time with the consent of the Minister. On Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the discussion of the

Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was concluded, all the clauses being sanctioned.

A discovery of historical importance has been made while digging an opening in the new *Via Nazionale*, Rome. In the grounds of the Palazzo Antonelli was found a perfect arch of the period of Servius Tullius, about 670 B.C.

SPAIN.

After a severely-contested engagement, in which the Carlists lost many killed, General Espagna's division, operating under General Quesada in the eastern part of Navarre, succeeded in taking the position of Alzuza. General Quesada himself attacked the Carlists at San Cristobal, near Pamplona, the batteries of which place aided the attack. General Martinez-Campos's plan of the forthcoming campaign against the Carlists in the north has been discussed by the Ministry and approved. Advices received in Madrid state that the total Carlist force in the north of Spain does not exceed 26,000 men with 40 guns.

The question between the United States and Spain, respecting the rights of American citizens arraigned before courts-martial in Cuba, has been settled by a concession on the part of the Spanish Government.

Intelligence from Havannah states that a treaty of friendship and commerce has been concluded between Spain and the Republic of San Domingo.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber brought the debates on the Indian Budget to a close yesterday week. The expenditure in the Indies was approved by fifty-two votes against two, and the outlay to be incurred in Holland for the colony was agreed to unanimously. In Tuesday's sitting the Government introduced several financial bills, proposing an increase of the Excise duty upon spirituous liquors of 4 fl. per hectolitre, and the levying of an Excise duty of 22 fl. per 100 kilogrammes upon tobacco with the abolition of the import duty upon that commodity, the abolition of the import duty upon corn and timber and the export duty upon rags, an increase of the import duty upon tea, and the abolition of the slaughtering tax.

BELGIUM.

The election of a deputy in place of M. Debaets (Clerical), recently deceased, was held at Ghent on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of M. de Kerckove, the Burgomaster of the town, a Liberal, by a majority of 200 votes.

GERMANY.

The German Crown Princess kept her birthday at Cassel, on Sunday, altogether *en famille*. Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain) is staying with her Imperial Highness.

In the German Parliament, on Monday, the debate on the Tax Bills was resumed. Prince Bismarck defended the measures of the Finance Minister, and spoke in favour of indirect taxation, alluding to the example of England and France. The bills were referred to the Budget Committee.

The Baden Diet was opened by the Grand Duke on Monday with a Speech from the Throne, in which he alluded to the progressive development of the German Empire, and expressed a hope that the existing religious disquietude would soon give way to general confidence. He next enumerated various bills which will be submitted to the Diet, and, in conclusion, he gave expression to a hope that the commercial condition of the country would soon improve.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Tashkend bring intelligence of severe fighting in Central Asia. The Kiptschaks surprised Namangan, and on the 5th inst. attacked the citadel and the Russian camp. For three days the garrison resisted. Relief then came, and the Kiptschaks were driven out with the loss of 3800 dead. Anarchy is said to reign throughout Khokand.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has presented to Major-General Uchatius the Commander's Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, in recognition of his services in providing the Austrian field artillery with a new gun of his invention.

Yesterday week the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet concluded the general debate upon the Budget, which was adopted by 265 votes against 60, there being 111 deputies absent from the House.

AMERICA.

In an anticipatory sketch of President Grant's forthcoming Message the *New York Herald* says that the President will leave the question of the finances to be discussed by Mr. Secretary Bristow, and will confine himself chiefly to the Cuban difficulty. If Spain cannot be induced to cede Cuba to the United States, the recognition of the Cuban Republic will be recommended by the President.

Vice-President Wilson died on Monday morning, at Washington, aged sixty-four, of apoplexy. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, becomes Vice-President, by provision of the Constitution. Senator Perry, of Connecticut, died on Sunday; and Mr. William C. Astor died in New York on Wednesday.

At the opening of the Southern Railroad convention at St. Louis, General Sherman is reported to have cordially shaken hands with the ex-Confederate Generals Johnston and Beauregard. The meeting was also attended by Mr. Davis, but, in consequence of somebody expressing disapproval of his presence, he declined to go upon the platform.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that although official assurances are given of the friendly relations between the United States and Spain, naval preparations continue in all the yards.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislative Assembly met on Wednesday, and, according to a Reuter's telegram, Mr. Wells was re-elected Speaker.

INDIA.

The Duke of Buckingham, the new Governor of Madras, has arrived there, and assumed office on Tuesday.

Some account of the Royal visit to India will be found in another column.

AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on the 16th inst. The Agent-General for South Australia has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide:—"Harvest prospects continue excellent; unprecedented export anticipated. Labour very scarce. Wheat, 5s. 8d. per bushel."

Advices from Valparaiso announce the arrival there of her Majesty's ship Challenger, on the 19th, all well, and that the deep-sea exploring had been successful.

It is stated that Germany will send to the Philadelphia Exhibition specimens of all appliances used in the treatment of the wounded in time of war.

The Dutch Geographical Society is preparing a scientific expedition to the island of Sumatra, which is to explore next year the southern and eastern parts of the country.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brown, E. A., to be Rector of St. Margaret's, Burnage, near Manchester.
Bickerdike, R.; Chaplain of the New Forest Union.
Gaskell, John; Vicar of Spelthorpe, Durham.
Inge, John; Rector of Athelington; Rector of Gayton-le-Marsh.
Jones, Isaac Hughes; Rector of Dinas, Pembrokeshire.
Kemp, John, for twenty-five years Curate of Birstall; Vicar of Birstall.
Lewis, A. M.; Vicar of Rye Hill, near Nostell.
Lewis, John; Vicar of Cawtley with Dowbiggin, Yorkshire.
Moncrieff, W. S.; Vicar of Christ Church, Sunderland.
Pope, William Langley; Chaplain of the Newton Abbot Union, Devon.
Powell, T. P.; Vicar of Peterchurch, Herefordshire.
Sadgrove, F. E.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Sunderland.
Selwyn, Conygre; Vicar of Caynham, Ludlow, Salop.
Slade, George F.; Vicar of Lewknor; Rural Dean of Aston, Oxon.
Strawbridge, A.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Southwark.—*Guardian*.

A black marble slab, in memory of Bishop Thirlwall, has been laid down in Westminster Abbey.

The Bishop of Oxford admitted, last week, several sisters in the Chapel of the House of Mercy, Clewer, including one as successor to the Hon. Mrs. Monsell in the post of superior. He subsequently opened a new wing of St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, intended especially for children.

A sum of £3000, for the building and enlargement of the Episcopal Church at Forfar, has been given by a member of the congregation; and a still larger sum, for the rebuilding and enlargement of the Episcopal Church at Crieff, by a member of that congregation.

The south-western tower and the west front of Lincoln Cathedral are to be substantially repaired. The Dean and Chapter have decided on this course on the recommendation of Mr. Barlow, C.E., who has made a minute examination of the cathedral.

The Bishop of Ripon, presiding at a Sunday-school conference at Leeds, last week, delivered an address on Sunday schools and religious instruction, asserting that the recent Act of the Legislature in respect to education had had the effect, to a certain extent, to discourage religious education, and deducing from that fact the increased importance of maintaining Sunday schools.

On Wednesday the Archbishop of Canterbury laid the corner stone of St. Luke's Church, St. Lawrence, Thanet. In the course of his address his Grace alluded to the importance of erecting churches in thickly-peopled localities to meet the requirements of the increasing population, and especially impressed on his hearers that it was their duty to provide for the spiritual wants of those visitors from London who annually flock to Ramsgate. The church will accommodate 1200 persons, and will cost £9000.

In support of the union of Church and State a meeting was held at Bradford, on Tuesday night, which was attended by 4000 persons, including Lord Wharncliffe, who presided, and spoke on the subject at some length in opening the proceedings, Mr. Ripley, M.P., Mr. Raikes, M.P., and Mr. Starkey, M.P. Resolutions were passed declaring that the Church of England as now established confers inestimable benefits upon the people of this country, and pledging the meeting to offer an uncompromising resistance to all schemes for disestablishment and disendowment.

The Marquis of Lorne has addressed to the officiating clergymen of the various parishes a letter asking for their support and sympathy in the work of the Church of England Incumbents' Sustentation Fund, which aims at raising the incomes of all existing benefices to £200 a year. There are nearly 4000 benefices below that amount in annual value. His Lordship thinks that a line might be drawn between benefices which have a reasonable chance of augmentation by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and those which are not likely to be accepted by them, and that, with respect to the latter class, diocesan societies might co-operate with this fund, as they do with Queen Anne's Bounty, with a view to augmenting them.

Under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese, a meeting in furtherance of the restoration of Ely Cathedral was held in the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Wednesday afternoon, at which the Master of Trinity College, Professor Lightfoot, the Dean of Ely, Archdeacon Emery, and others were present. The proposal made at the late Ely Diocesan Conference, on the occasion of the opening of the lantern and octagon (after elaborate decorations by Mr. Gambier Parry), has met with great encouragement. From a statement made by the Dean it appears that he has received promises amounting altogether to £3150, which would enable the committee to pay off the debt remaining upon the decorated lantern, and leave more than £2000 for further restoration. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the first step to be taken in the further restoration of the cathedral should be the completion of the exterior of the octagon, and that the Dean and Chapter communicate with Sir Gilbert Scott upon the completion of the restoration of the exterior of the lantern, in accordance with designs already prepared. A sub-committee was appointed.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the appeal addressed by King Mtesa of Uganda to the people of this nation, and conveyed to them in Mr. Stanley's letter, has already met with a worthy response. This African ruler, who governs with absolute authority one of the fairest and largest realms of Equatorial Africa, begged the Commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* to invite from England, in the Royal name, those who would come to instruct him and his people in religious and moral truth, and help them to develop and civilise their country. The King pledged himself to receive any such visitors with the warmest welcome, and to support their efforts in every way. Mr. Stanley estimated at £5000 sterling the cost of a mission, the right programme and purposes of which he took great pains to define. The *Daily Telegraph* now has the satisfaction of announcing that a generous donor—whose name for the present at least must not be told—has placed the sum of £5000 at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society, in order to answer the invitation of King Mtesa, and to carry out this experiment of establishing a Christian centre of civilisation in the heart of the dark continent.—At a special general meeting of the Church Missionary Society, held on Tuesday, the honorary clerical secretary read a letter signed "An Unprofitable Servant (Luke xvii. 10)," offering to give £5000 towards the establishment of a mission in King Mtesa's country. A resolution was passed thankfully accepting the offer of the anonymous donor, and undertaking, "in dependence upon God, to take steps for the establishment of a mission to the vicinity of the Victoria Nyanza, in the prayerful hope that it may prove a centre of light and blessing to the tribes in the heart of Africa." A sub-committee was appointed to consider and report on the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, and it was resolved to open a special fund for meeting the expenditure connected with the proposed mission.

Messrs. Herbert Atkins, from Highgate School, and W. G. Thistle, from Durham College.

The Carus Greek Testament Prizes, given annually at Cambridge for proficiency in the Greek Testament, have been awarded as under:—Bachelor's Prize: Dr. Prior, Pembroke. Undergraduate's Prize: Ryle, Kings.

The Rev. T. G. Bonney, B.D., tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed by the Council of the Senate of Cambridge a trustee of Uppingham School; and the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Master of Clare College, has been appointed a member of the board of governors of Winchester College.

The head-mastership and chaplaincy of Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end-road, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. William Hunt to the rectory of St. Michael's, Cornhill, has been conferred upon the Rev. John Edward Symms, M.A., late vice-principal of the Proprietary College, Bath.

The annual conference of the Head Masters of the principal schools is fixed to take place at Clifton, on Dec. 22 and 23.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Drapers has granted £50 in aid of the funds of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, and the Grocers' Company has given £50 to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road.

The handsome new building in Pall-mall, adjoining Marlborough House, which has for some time been in course of erection for the Junior Naval and Military Club—although not yet entirely completed—was partially opened a few days ago, and the upper portion is now occupied by the members.

A deputation, stated to represent the whole of the clerks to the justices throughout England, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday, and solicited his aid in order to prevent any alteration in the scale of their remuneration. Sir Stafford Northcote promised to see the Home Secretary on the subject.

It has been decided to wind up the Cheque Bank voluntarily. It is stated that for some time past several shareholders have been dissatisfied and unwilling to await the issue of an extended trial of the system, and as it has not been found possible to buy these out this resolution was the only alternative.

At a public meeting held in Waterloo-road, on Tuesday, to advocate the free opening of the metropolitan bridges it was intimated that notice of a Parliamentary bill, with that view, had already been given. A deputation will wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to ascertain whether the measure will be favourably regarded by Government.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 83,740, of whom 35,300 were in workhouses and 48,440 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 8414, 17,790, and 21,912 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 502, of whom 364 were men, 117 women, and 21 children under sixteen.

The first half of the new Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, which has been built at the rear of the old building, from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., has been completed, and the new wards have received some of their patients. A dedicatory religious service was performed last week in the hospital chapel, when the Rev. Canon Barry delivered an eloquent address.

A deputation from one of the inundated districts of Southwark yesterday week waited upon the Metropolitan Board of Works and urged the embankment of the southern shore as the only means of preventing similar calamities in future. The engineer was ordered to prepare a report upon the causes of the recent floods and upon the works necessary to guard against a recurrence of such disasters.

Major Frank Bolton, in his monthly report upon the condition of the metropolitan water, remarks that many of the causes of complaint received by the Local Government Board as to the quality of the water delivered for domestic purposes by the metropolitan water companies are found on inquiry to be attributable to the dirty state of the cisterns. He points out that all cisterns should be frequently cleaned out.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, which is situated on Russell-hill, Caterham junction, was held on Monday at the London Tavern, Mr. R. White in the chair. It appeared from the statement of accounts that the receipts for the year were £7060, and the expenditure £6128. Mr. H. White, the secretary, read the report of the board of management, from which it appeared that 16 children had left since November last, and 36 received, 30 of whom were by election. There are now 154 children in the school, 113 boys and 41 girls, and 15 additional children were elected that day.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts writes with reference to a forthcoming toy show at the Alexandra Palace to express her earnest hope "that the pretty little puppets shortly to become the darlings of so many small creatures and to cheer their hours of sickness may not be made mediums to convey pre-dilections for feathers torn from bleeding and palpitating hearts and wings broken instead of cleaving the sky, and that the flaxen and dark-haired dolls will not teach their curly-headed owners selfish and stupid lessons of cruelty, such as a recently published paragraph seems too clearly to indicate is common enough amongst the oldest seekers after fashion and ornament."

The Zoological Society have received a welcome addition to their menagerie, in the shape of a Beisa antelope (*Oryx Beisa*), transmitted to their gardens as a present by the Sultan of Zanzibar in recognition of the interest which he took in them when he visited this country. The society's collection previously contained a female of the same animal, presented by Admiral Arthur Cumming in 1874; the recent addition, being of the male sex, renders the pair complete. The Beisa antelope (one of the most beautiful of the Oryx group) is very seldom brought alive to Europe. The examples now in the gardens are the only two ever received by the Zoological Society of London, and we are told there is but one single specimen in any of the Continental gardens.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided, on Tuesday, at the opening of a new Vestry Hall for the ancient and historic parish of St. Clement Danes. The old Vestry Hall was pulled down to make way for the New Law Courts; and the new one, a handsome building, both as regards the interior and the exterior, stands just outside the northern precincts of the inn which takes its name from the old parish. To the visitors, on Tuesday, a succinct history of the parish was given, tracing the name of Clement from the Martyr Pope, the third Bishop of Rome, explaining that the anchor which forms the weather-cock of the church and the symbol of the parish is taken from the anchor attached to the Bishop when he was martyred by

being cast into the sea; and recounting from Maitland's History the derivation of the name "Danes" from the fact that, when the Danes were expelled from England in the reign of Edward the Confessor, those who had married Englishwomen were allowed to dwell in the place between the city of London and the Island of Thorney, at the place where the church stands, an edifice erected by Edward Pierse, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. The church is connected by name with many eminent men and women of bygone time; and in the churchyard in Portugal-street is the grave of "Honest Joe Miller," of facetious memory. After the ceremony of opening the hall, Mr. W. H. Smith presided at a large meeting of the parishioners, and went through the ceremony of proposing toasts.

Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P., presided, on Tuesday evening, at a spelling competition on the system of those now in vogue in America, which was held at Myddleton Hall, Islington. The hall was crowded in every part by a large audience, who rewarded the speller of a difficult word with a round of applause. The chairman observed that the "bee" was an American institution, but was a very good one, combining instruction with amusement. The Rev. J. C. Billing acted as interrogator, and there were thirty-two gentlemen and eighteen ladies competitors, all chance of a prize being forfeited by a single mistake. In the course of two hours the lists were reduced to six prize-takers, three of each sex, who then entered into a second competition for choice of prizes, the result being that Mr. Jenson took first and Miss Locke second place. The audience was much amused with the breakdowns over common words.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor received a deputation from the Royal General Theatrical Fund, when a congratulatory address, in the name of the dramatic profession, was presented by Mr. Henry Irving. Deputations with a similar object were received from the new City Club and from the News-vendors' Benevolent Society.—On Tuesday his Lordship was presented with the diploma and decoration of the Société Royale et Centrale des Sauveteurs de Belgique, of which he has recently been appointed a vice-president. The presentation was made at the Mansion House, by Mr. P. de Keyser and Mr. Edmund Johnson, who explained to the Lord Mayor that the society in question is under the especial patronage of the King of the Belgians. Its object is to encourage and reward works of humanity and kindness all over the world, and it includes in itself such institutions as our Royal Humane Society, the National Life-Boat Institution, the Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire, and other kindred charities.

The number of births registered in London last week was 2462, and the deaths were 1603. The former were 116 above, and the latter 71 below, the average. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 51 from measles, 96 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 63 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 30 from diarrhoea. These deaths were 9 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases both of smallpox and fever were considerably below the average, whereas those of each of the five other zymotic diseases showed a marked excess. "It is worthy of note," the Registrar-General remarks, "that no death has been referred to smallpox during the last four months in London, which has an estimated population of 3,445,160, although the corrected average number of fatal cases of this disease in the corresponding period of the last ten years is 337. This complete immunity from fatal smallpox in London for so long a period is without parallel since civil registration was established, and may be safely assumed to be entirely unprecedented." [These remarks, probably, do not apply to last week's return, which gives one fatal case of smallpox.] The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the five previous weeks had steadily increased from 194 to 349, further rose to 371, but were 38 below the corrected average weekly number; 213 resulted from bronchitis and 113 from pneumonia. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

The first series of Cantor Lectures for the present session of the Society of Arts began on Monday evening, the subject being the Discoveries and Philosophy of Liebig, with special reference to their influence upon the advancement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. The course will extend over five weeks, the lecturer being Dr. Thudichum. The career of Liebig as an experimentalist was briefly, but ably, sketched by Dr. Hofmann in the "Faraday Lecture" delivered before the Chemical Society in the early part of the present year. Dr. Thudichum's course will aim at a more elaborate and detailed analytical abstract of the work carried on by Liebig at Giessen and elsewhere during his long and useful life, to an outline of which, from its early privations and difficulties to their subsequent reward in the world-wide acknowledgment of his scientific eminence, Monday evening was devoted. The succeeding lectures will include practical demonstrations of the principal processes of organic chemical analysis with experimentally illustrated sketches of the more remarkable discoveries of Liebig, and their application to the industrial arts and matters of daily life.—Mr. H. T. Wood read a paper, on Wednesday, on the subject of the registration of trademarks. He suggested that their classification, according to the provisions of the recent Act, should be as broad and comprehensive as possible, so that only trades differing in the widest possible way should be allowed to use the same mark. Registration, he thought, should hold good for ten years. In the course of a discussion Mr. Mundella said he believed that registration would go far to prevent that foreign piracy from which this country had suffered so much.

Mr. Wade, her Majesty's Minister at Pekin, has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has selected the following officers to receive distinguished service rewards:—Colonel R. B. Prettejohn, C.B., 18th Hussars, in succession to Major-General De Salis, appointed Colonel of the 8th Hussars; and Colonel R. M. Best, half pay, late 78th Highlanders, vice Lieutenant-General Campbell, C.B., who has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 85th Regiment.

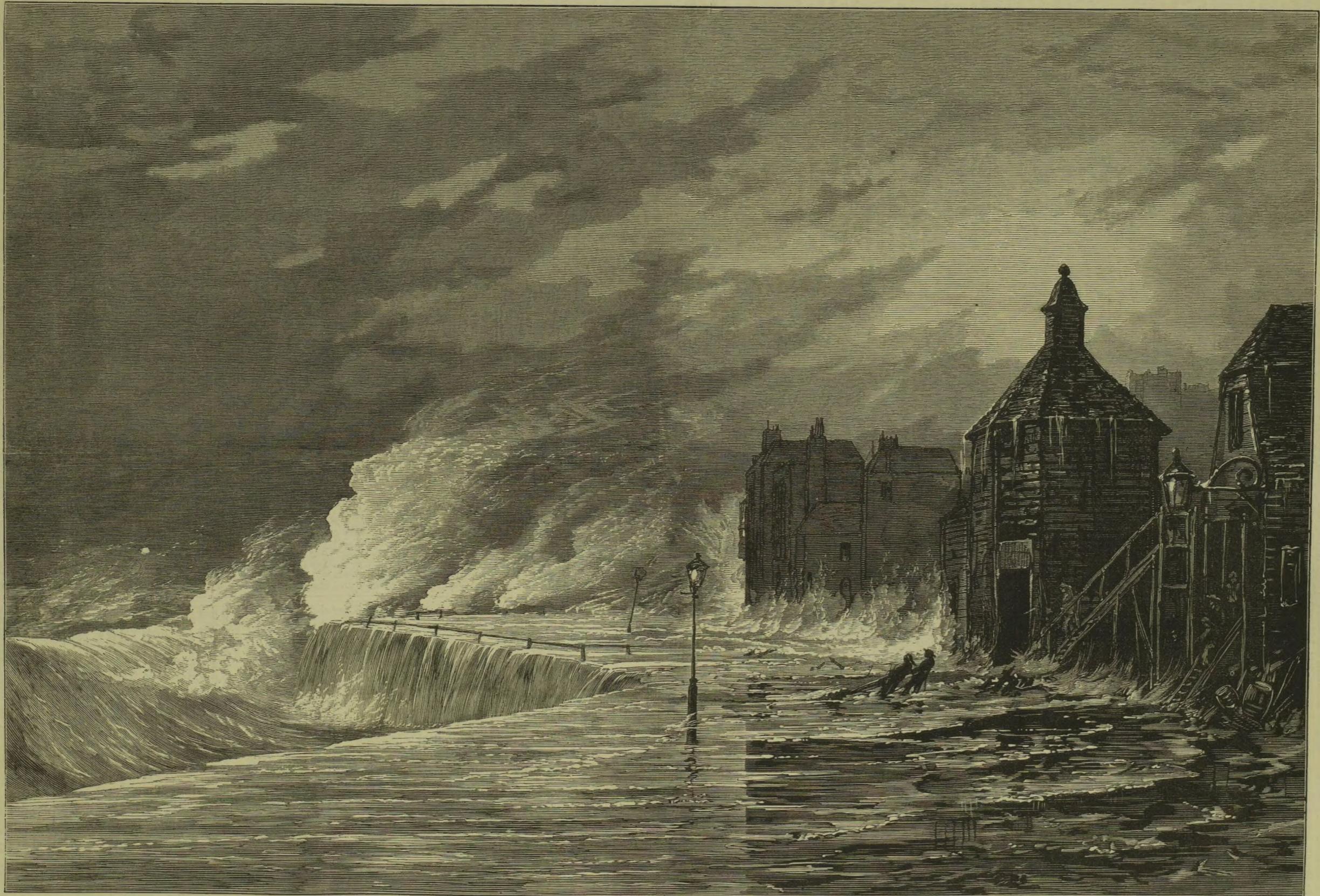
Sir Trevor Lawrence and Mr. W. M. Longhurst were, on Tuesday, nominated as candidates for Mid-Surrey; but in consequence of Mr. Longhurst not depositing £400 towards the expenses of a poll, Sir Trevor Lawrence was declared duly elected. This is the fifth return since the prorogation of Parliament, a Conservative having succeeded a member of the same political party in each instance.—Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck has issued an address to the electors of Whitehaven, offering himself for re-election upon his appointment to the office of Judge-Advocate-General. He says that his political opinions are so well known to the constituency that he feels it unnecessary to re-state them. Firmly believing that in all essential particulars the electors approve of his past conduct in Parliament, he asks them to renew their confidence and support. The post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, recently filled by Mr. Bentinck, is not held directly from the Crown; consequently, Mr. Edward Stanhope, upon accepting it, does not vacate his seat for Mid-Lincolnshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Open classical scholarships of the value of £100 and £80 respectively have been awarded, at Brasenose, Oxford, to



THE LATE STORMS: LAUNCHING THE LIFE-BOAT AT BRIGHTON.



THE LATE STORMS: HEAVY SEA AT HASTINGS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has written a characteristically kindly and sympathetic letter to a daily contemporary, in which, while signifying her approval of the approaching Christmas exhibition of dolls and dolls'-houses at the Alexandra Palace, she expresses a hope that no toys of a nature to instil an aptitude for cruelty into the minds of children will find a place in the display at Muswell Hill. I never saw but one "cruel"-looking doll; and that was during the Crimean war, and in the shape of a kind of ogre, representing a French Zouave down whose capacious throat an interminable series of Cossacks were mechanically shovelled. But are not tin soldiers and leaden artillery, swords, and especially whips, all virtually "cruel" playthings? Why should we give a child of five a mimic *flagellum* with which he instinctively proceeds to lash inoffensive imitations of horses, donkeys, and dogs, sometimes even extending the application of his thong to the legs of chairs, or even to the limbs of his adult friends and acquaintances? Reformation in almost everything here below seems to be more or less imperatively required; but as a minor subject for social reform our children's toys at once arrest attention. The kindly Germans have taught us a great deal in this respect; but within the last ten years the Fatherland has thrown itself far too energetically into the manufacture of military, and consequently cruel, toys.

Concurrently with her genial observations on that Realm of Toys of which Mr. W. Cremer, jun., is supposed to be the Perpetual Grand Vice-Emperor, Lady Burdett-Coutts has renewed her energetic protest against the indiscriminate massacre of small birds in order that their plumes, or their entire bodies, may embellish the hats and bonnets of fashionable, or would-be fashionable, ladies. Feathers of every hue are now all the rage among the milliners and bonnet-builders, into whose business transactions considerations of humanity can scarcely be expected to enter. They do not create a fashion: they only follow it; but whence the fashion itself springs, and why long-disused modes suddenly start up again, to flourish for a while, to be again consigned to oblivion, and to make their reappearance once more in ages to come, must be considered as wellnigh inscrutable mysteries. The undeniably barbarous fashion of wearing a profusion of feathers is an extremely ancient one. It can be traced as far back as the costumes of old Egypt; and, by some unaccountable process of migration, it seems to have passed to that region which may be qualified as the Egypt of the American Continent—the strange land of Mexico. All students have read of the feathered robes worn by the Emperor Montezuma and his courtiers; and you may find some of these radiant figured in the "Abiti antichi e moderni di tutto il mondo" of Cesare Vecellio, the nephew of the illustrious Titian, and who had probably seen some of the feathered robes brought from Mexico by Hernan Cortés, "El Conquistador." The art manufacture of feathers has not yet entirely faded out from Aztec lands; and I have by me, as I write, some wonderful little landscapes and figure subjects in feather mosaic on cardboard which I brought home from Mexico City a dozen years ago. The only excuse which Mexicans, ancient or modern, could make for slaughtering innocent creatures for the sake of their rainbow plumage is that Mexico, like the neighbouring South America, positively swarms with small birds, and that the loss of a million of them at a time would not be much missed. Very different is the case in Europe, and especially in England, where, unless the heartless and thoughtless feather-wearing mania be checked by a timely expression of public opinion, we shall be in danger of seeing our feathered songsters annihilated altogether. It is wellnigh as incredible as it is revolting to hear that even *Robin Redbreast* has not been spared, and that the "household bird with the red stomacher" has become a favourite article of garniture for fashionable bonnets.

Our Lord Mayors seem commendably determined to outvie one another in magnificence, liberality, and public spirit during their successive term of office. The Mayoralties of Sir Sydney Waterlow, of Sir Andrew Lusk, and of Alderman Stone were all marked by splendid novelties, either of a hospitable or a charitable nature; and, as regards the present chief magistrate, it is evident that Lord Mayor Cotton is resolved not to let the grass grow under his feet; but that he will, if possible, devise, on next November, something even more startling and more sumptuous than the most brilliant achievements of his predecessors. Sir Sydney Waterlow astonished the citizens with a fancy-dress ball as grand as an Elizabethan masque; Sir Andrew Lusk entertained the authors and the operatic artists right royally; and Mr. Alderman Stone carried the traditions of civic pomp to Paris, and on his return welcomed the Mayors of the whole world to the Mansion House. It is pleasing to observe that the existing King of the City has taken the Drama under his immediate protection. When Mr. Henry Irving, heading a deputation from the members of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, went up to the Mansion House last week, the Lord Mayor frankly told his auditors that he had been a playgoer in his youth, that he admired the drama and esteemed the professors thereof, and that he held the opinion that theatrical performances, properly conducted, might be made a most valuable adjunct to moral teaching. Such was, likewise, the recently-expressed opinion of the sensible and tolerant Mrs. Rose Mary Crawshay. I hope yet to see the Lord Mayor of London go in state—swordbearer, macebearer, City marshal, trumpeters and all—to the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane; and I fancy that such a pageant would be attractive enough to make Mr. F. B. Chatterton sing several very loud paens of rejoicing.

But how the times have altered, to be sure! Just three hundred years ago the first Blackfriars Theatre was built upon part of the area formerly occupied by the monastery of the Black Friars. The site is yet marked by that Playhouse-yard where now stand the offices of the *Times* newspaper. The first proprietors were James Burbage and his fellows, who, with sundry other players, had been ejected from the City by solemn act of Common Council. But the Blackfriars were Royal property; and the expelled tragedians found shelter there. This was in 1575; and, lo! in 1875 the "poor players" lunched at the Mansion House. Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. Benjamin Webster made eloquent speeches, to the admiration of the aldermen and common councilmen present; and Mr. J. L. Toole was enabled to say to the distinguished company "Civis Romanus sum;" or at least to inform them that he had had the honour to be born in St. Mary Axe.

What a sparkling, spifful little book might there not be written on the verbal amenities of public meetings! In one of the reports telegraphed from Paris of the audaciously clever address made on Tuesday by M. Paul de Cassagnac to the Republican electors—or to a packed meeting of Bonapartists—at Belleville, it is stated that the speaker, with certainly questionable taste, alluded to M. Gambetta as having "gone to St. Sebastian to wash his dirty feet;" whereupon a Democrat in the body of the audience retorted that M. Gambetta's feet were much cleaner than M. de Cassagnac's face. Now the famous Bonapartist journalist and swordsman is *un homme du*

midi, and almost swarthy enough of complexion to pass for a mulatto. This interchange of taunts recalls the old story of the late Lord Brougham addressing a public meeting at Edinburgh soon after his resignation of the Chancellorship in 1833-4. "People of Edinburgh," cried the orator, in concluding an impassioned vindication of the purity of his political career—"People of Edinburgh, these hands are clean;" and, suiting the action to the word, he threw out his dexter and sinister palms for public inspection. A tremendous burst of applause was elicited by this adroit peroration; but as the noise subsided the voice of a North British positivist on the back benches was audible, saying, "Aye, Harry, they're clean enough morally; but pheezically they'd be name the waur for soap."

I have to thank a courteous correspondent who mildly reproaches me with having unwarrantably killed Mr. Banting, the writer of that most sensible and useful pamphlet on corpulence and the means for its abatement by a strictly regulated dietary. Mr. Banting, I rejoice to learn, lives, a prosperous gentleman, at Kensington. The brother, Mr. Thomas Banting, died some time since. Hence the error into which I inadvertently fell. To another unknown friend I have to express my gratitude for the suggestion that the phrase "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare" was originally used in a speech by Bishop Philpotts, the renowned "Henry of Exeter." From yet another source I am informed that Lord Denman, in the O'Connell writ of error case, did not say "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," but "a mockery, a delusion, and a scandal." You will bear in mind that, last week, I frankly confessed my inability to trace the locution to its fountain head. Perhaps Cicero, perhaps Demosthenes, first employed it.

G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Hurdle-racing, an occasional steeplechase, and the "legitimate drama" have kept racing men fully employed at Shrewsbury and Warwick for the last few days, though there is little over which we need linger. "The return of the Prodigal" to form has been signalled by his spread-eagling his field for the Shrewsbury Cup, starting at the nice price of 25 to 1, and, not content with this performance, he also secured the Great Midland Counties Handicap—in which the wretched show made by Peeping Tom (7 st. 11 lb.) proved that Captain Bastard did very well in obtaining a long price for a thoroughly squeezed orange. Ceruleus, well as he ran in the Great Shropshire Handicap, did not relish the extra weight over another quarter of a mile in the Column Handicap; but The Gunner came out in something like his spring form at Warwick, where we also note that Chandos, who has taken very kindly to jumping, gave weight to most of his opponents, and a ridiculously easy beating to all, in a hurdle-race. Regal, another exile from the flat, in the same stable as Chandos, also showed to advantage "between the flags," and ran a dead-heat for first place in the Warwick Handicap Steeplechase. The useful Curator won another two-year-old race, and, to all appearances, the game will be vigorously played until the very last moment that flat-racing is legal.

A very large muster of coursing men attended the Altcar Club Meeting last week, when the weather was tolerably fine, though the ground was so wet and heavy that a good deal of the running is likely to prove unreliable. Luff, who made his first appearance at Altcar, was not particularly happy in some of his slips; but Mr. Hedley's judging deserves nothing but praise. The Sefton Stakes for dog puppies was won by Mr. Pilkington's Palmerston, by Countryman—Chivalry, who beat Mr. Jardine's Inspector, by Improver—Amy, in the final spin, and it is a moot point which will turn out the better of the two, for Palmerston is still somewhat raw and unfurnished, and ought to improve considerably, while Inspector was unlucky in having a long and severe course just before the final. Handicraft, by Improver—Robina, the victress in the Croxteth Stakes, won all her courses in unexceptionable style, and Clifi, by Magnano—Chameleon—a pedigree which is fashionable enough for anything—is also a really good greyhound. There were some very good names in the Altcar Club Cup, and it created quite a sensation when Corby Castle, the runner-up for last year's Waterloo Cup, with long odds on him, succumbed to Master Fermoy. Lizard and Croesus also went down in the first round. Indian Star ran right away from Master Fermoy in the first ties, and in the second ties Haddo was somewhat unluckily put out by Memoria after an undecided. Eventually, Alice Kelly, who had shown fine form in nearly all her courses, beat Hawkseye and won.

The last meeting of the London Athletic Club took place at Lillie-bridge on Saturday afternoon, when fully 4000 spectators were present, and the club brought a most successful season to a close. The "tug of war," a comparative novelty, was the great attraction of the afternoon, and brought out twenty-three teams of twelve men each. It is, in reality, the old school game of "French and English," and was won by the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteers, after some stirring competitions. There were also two other splendid performances during the afternoon, though the weather was decidedly against the men—H. Venn walked seven miles in 54 min. 22 sec., and F. T. Elborough, the quarter-mile champion, covered 595 yards in the unparalleled time of 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

The annual assault of arms of the London Athletic Club, which took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, was also a very brilliant affair in every way. The great hall was crowded; and, in addition to a splendid programme, Jem Mace, the champion of England, kindly consented to spar, and thus gave the spectators an unexpected treat.

At Exeter, yesterday week, the Earl of Devon and Sir John Duckworth expressed their approval of the principle of county financial boards, and Sir John Duckworth said he had an impression that the Cabinet contemplated the introduction of a scheme of local management.

In the eleventh annual report of the art-committee of the Plasterers' Company of London the results are given of the competition for the company's prizes for the past year. It appears that the company, with the object of promoting technical education as applied to its own special industry, has offered for the past eleven years prizes for modelling and for design to students in the art-schools and artisan classes in connection with the Department of Art, South Kensington.

The North Midland District Poor Law Conference was held at Leicester, on Wednesday, and was attended by representatives from thirty-eight unions. Mr. T. C. D. Whitmore presided. Mr. A. Pell, M.P., read a paper on Outdoor Relief, which was followed by a discussion, in which the Bishop of Peterborough, Mr. Turner, M.P., and others took part. Subsequently a paper on Christian Teaching and the Poor Laws was read by the Rev. A. Davies, of London, and discussed.

LAW AND POLICE.

On Thursday Sir John Holker was formally appointed Attorney-General, and Mr. Hardinge Giffard Solicitor-General.

On Wednesday Mr. May, Q.C., was sworn in Attorney-General for Ireland before the Lord Chancellor in Dublin.

Sir James Hannen has had before him, in the Probate Division, the cause of Sugden v. St. Leonards, in which the plaintiffs propounded the contents of the will and codicils of the late Lord St. Leonards. The defendants opposed, alleging principally revocation. His Lordship gave judgment on Thursday, ruling that the will and codicils were duly executed, and he therefore found for the contents of the will as set out in the declaration.

Mr. Handel Cossham's application for a new trial in the action for libel brought by him against the proprietors of the *Bristol Times*, in which a verdict was returned for the defendants, has been refused by the Common Pleas Division.

The "fusion of law and equity," as Mr. Justice Denman remarked, was illustrated in the Common Pleas Division, last Saturday, in the case of cross actions brought by an inspector of weights and measures for Middlesex and a tradesman of Harrow. At the suggestion of the Judge, a *stet processus* was entered on either side, and the litigants shook hands in open court.

On the ground that he had been improperly expelled from the Junior Naval and Military Club, Captain the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton brought an action against the committee of the club to set aside his expulsion. The case was concluded in the Chancery Division last Saturday, Vice-Chancellor Bacon deciding that the committee had not exceeded their authority in expelling the plaintiff.

A meeting for public examination under the failure of Messrs. Collie was held in the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, when a statement of the joint affairs filed by William Collie disclosed an aggregate unsecured liability of £1,890,000, against assets £729,345. An adjournment was ordered, pending the result of the criminal proceedings.

At Monday's sitting of the Central Criminal Court Patrick Kenny surrendered to take his trial for publishing a libel upon Captain Mercier, the allegation being that he had imputed to the prosecutor a misappropriation of the money collected for the Hospital Saturday Fund. Counsel, on the defendant's behalf, now stated that there was no intention to impute personal dishonesty to Captain Mercier; all he meant to convey was that the fund had not been administered in a business-like manner. The prosecutor being satisfied with this apology, no evidence was offered, and the defendant was discharged.—A sentence of ten years' penal servitude was, on Tuesday, passed upon Raymond Joseph Lavigne, a Frenchman, for having in his possession a press and other implements for making counterfeit coin.—The trial of the brothers Henry and Thomas Wainwright on a charge of murder was begun on Monday, the Lord Chief Justice presiding, the case for the prosecution being opened by the Attorney-General, Sir John Holker. The trial was proceeding when we went to press with our early edition.

An unusual occurrence took place at the Mansion House on Tuesday. On the Lord Mayor taking his seat in the justice-room, he was informed that there was not a single charge or summons for hearing, and was presented with a pair of white kid gloves.

William Fox, a young man who acted for a considerable time as a clerk to Messrs. Carvalho Brothers, merchants, St. Mary-axe, was on Tuesday sentenced to three months' hard labour at Guildhall for stealing a cheque for £98 15s. 7d., belonging to his employers.

MR. FORSTER AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., delivered his annual address to his constituents, in St. George's Hall, Bradford, on Monday night. The hall was crowded to excess, 4000 persons being present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Law.

Mr. Forster, who was enthusiastically received, in the course of his speech passed a high eulogium on the conduct of the Marquis of Hartington as the Liberal leader. Whatever the Opposition might say to the contrary, the party had confidence in their chief, and approved the ability and discretion he had shown. He hoped from the frequency of Cabinet meetings that the Government would next Session bring better-matured measures before the House, and that the Prime Minister would understand them. Foreign affairs were at present in a very grave position; but the Liberals were, irrespective of party, determined to support the Government in protecting the interests of the country at this important time. We were never more unwilling to go to war, but, if it were necessary to do so, we were never better prepared. He hoped our relations with India would be preserved, and thought that enough of English blood had been shed on behalf of Turkey twenty years ago. He admired the labour law passed by the present Government, and thanked Lord Carnarvon for his colonial policy. While blaming the issue of the slave circular, the Vanguard minute, and other measures, he thought the Government had several desirable accomplishments to look back to. The question of county franchise was coming to the front, and so soon as the million of people now excluded from the franchise in agricultural districts knocked at the door of Parliament they were bound to receive their votes. In reference to education, the right hon. gentleman said he believed we were now getting to a very critical position. We had gone so far that if we did not go forward we must go backward. They had secured the provision of schools throughout the kingdom. The principle had been established of calling upon every parish to provide sufficient schools, and to give a secular education up to the Government standard. But what was the use of schools without scholars? And we had now come to the point that we must declare that it is the duty of the parent to send his child to school, and if he could not do so it was the duty of the State to do it for him. He never intended the bill to be a Permissive Bill. It was utterly impossible for him to have made it compulsory at the time, and every member of the House was aware that on this point he was in advance of Parliament and the country. He hoped they should have a bill to enforce compulsory education in the next Session, and he hoped it would fairly meet the question of attendance. He believed he should be told that he had said something inconsistent with his previous course. That would not matter much if he had really changed his opinion, but he had not the slightest idea of having done so, and what he said now he should likewise have said when he had charge of the Education Act.

In reply to questions, Mr. Forster said he sympathised with the question of the ejection of Bishops from the House of Lords when the proper time came. He was pleased with the result of the 25th clause, and he would strongly approve of compulsory education.

A vote of confidence was cordially passed.

FINE ARTS.

The "private view" of the Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday). The gallery opens to the public on Monday.

Professor John Marshall, F.R.S., will begin a course of lectures on anatomy at Burlington House, on Monday next.

Her Majesty has accepted from the Art-Union of London an artist's proof of "The Death of Nelson," engraved for the society by Mr. Sharpe from the original by the late Daniel Maclise, R.A.

A new weekly journal, called "The Artist," is projected, with the very modest, though useful, but, we suspect, too limited, design of furnishing the rules and regulations of the several exhibitions; advertisements of picture-dealers, artists' colourmen, and frame-makers (!); notices of works in progress, studios to let, artists' changes of address, studio gossip, &c.

The library of the late William Dyce, R.A., was sold at Messrs. Sotheby and Co.'s, on Monday and Tuesday last, some years after his death. It is very seldom that the books of a painter testify to such varied and out-of-the-way erudition in various languages—to such diverse and in some respects peculiar tastes, as those of the accomplished artist to whom we owe the Arthurian frescoes in the Queen's Robing-room of the Westminster Palace and some easel pictures breathing the purest spirit of early Christian art. Among the most characteristic contents of the library were the Early Liturgies and liturgical works, ancient church music, scarce ecclesiastical and polemical tracts, English and foreign Academy Transactions; as well as works on architecture, painting, sculpture, and archaeology, in English, Latin, Italian, German, and French. Mr. Dyce, it may be remembered, ventured himself into the literary arena in a memorable assault on Mr. Ruskin, contained in the tract called "Notes on Shepherds and Sheep," in reply to "The Construction of Sheepfolds."

The loan exhibition of the works of David Cox, with which the recently-formed Liverpool Art-Club have inaugurated their newly-erected gallery, constitutes probably the most complete and finest illustration of the genius of a single artist which has ever been presented to the public. No less than 448 pictures, drawings, and sketches by David Cox have been gathered from various sources, including the most celebrated collections; a large number have been sent from London and more still from Birmingham. The lover of landscape-art has seldom, if ever, had so glorious a treat offered to him.

The colossal sitting figure of the Prince Consort, by the late J. H. Foley, R.A., was placed on its pedestal at the Memorial, Hyde Park, on Thursday morning last. The work will be at once inclosed for the purpose of gilding.

Mr. Foley's bronze statue of Henry Grattan has been erected on College Green, Dublin, in immediate proximity to those of Burke and Goldsmith by the same artist. It will be unveiled in January next.

We hear that Mr. Wynn Ellis, the well-known connoisseur, leaves his magnificent collection of paintings by the old masters to the National Gallery.

An Art-Union has been formed in connection with the Exhibition of Pictures and Water-Colour Drawings at Brighton.

The chief attractions of our last Academy Exhibition have been made known to French readers by engravings that have lately appeared in *L'Art*.

The South Kensington Museum has purchased the Japanese collection of M. Bing, of Paris, consisting of bronzes, pottery, and lacquer-work. The collection is rich in bronzes—one of the specialties of the Japanese.

Mr. P. G. Hamerton, the well-known writer on art, editor of the *Portfolio*, has, *on dit*, accepted the position of art-editor of the *International Review*.

The Arundel Society has lately received from its copyists several drawings from pictures by the old masters, particularly from the remains of two frescoes by Cimabue, and works by Giotto and Cavallini, at S. Francesco, Assisi; the picture by Giorgione at Castelfranco; a picture by Paolo Morando (Cavazzola), in the gallery at Verona; a triptych, by Jan de Mabuse, in the gallery at Palermo; and a fresco by Piero della Francesca, at Borgo San Sepolcro.

We have already announced that a Fine-Art Commission at Paris has been considering the question whether it is not advisable to reduce the number of works—three only—which each artist has hitherto been allowed to exhibit in the salon. A still more restrictive measure has not only been proposed but actually voted by the commission—namely, to replace the annual salon by a triennial exhibition. The general body of French artists naturally regard the proposed change with consternation, and, as suggested by the *Figaro*, they will probably appeal to the Minister of Fine Arts. Even the long interval of the biennial exhibition under the Empire was found to be prejudicial to the cause of art; and it seems incredible that in Paris, with its great school, teeming as it does with artists and lovers of art and possessing no multitude of minor exhibitions as with us, it should be seriously proposed to allow artists only to come before the public in the national exhibition once in three years. The proposition came from artists of position who have little to gain, but who might lose, from frequent publicity; and it was supported chiefly by M. Henriquet Dupont, the eminent engraver, who expends years on a single plate; but the hardship of such an arrangement for young and struggling artists can hardly be exaggerated; and we have little doubt that the measure will be disapproved by the Minister. A reference to the practice in Belgium was not to the point, because, although the national exhibition occurs in a given town only once in three years, yet virtually it is an annual exhibition, because held each succeeding year, though alternately at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent.

An exhibition of the works of Tassaert, the unfortunate French painter who committed suicide about two years ago, will shortly be opened at Paris. M. Alexandre Dumas, who possesses a large number of Tassaert's most important pictures, and is a devoted admirer of the artist, has, it is said, undertaken to bear all the costs of this exhibition.

The death is announced, from Paris, of M. Alexandre Colin, the painter, at the age of seventy-seven. He had been for twenty-five years Professor at the Polytechnic School, and his picture of "Columbus Discovering America" is at the Luxembourg. His son, Paul Colin, is a popular landscape-painter. M. Paul Lauters, the landscape-painter in water colours, Professor of the Royal Academy of Belgium, recently died in his sixty-ninth year. The death is announced from Vienna of Thomas Greinwald, the sculptor of the admirable statues on the Elizabeth Bridge, and in the Imperial Arsenal at Vienna.

The London Congregational Union have, for the first time, elected a layman as their chairman. The choice (which was unanimous) fell upon Mr. James Spicer.

The Balaclava celebration has been satisfactorily wound up by a meeting of the banquet committee, at which it was stated that there remained a balance to the good of £60.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE PORTFOLIO."

This pleasing little domestic scene is from a water-colour drawing by a Spanish artist, Alfredo Perea, who gives a well-bred air of easy and natural grace to his figures, and whose merits will be discerned in the simple composition before us. The young gentleman of the last century, dressed in the style of fashionable elegance then prevailing, with the high-brushed and powdered toupee, the laced frock-coat, the exuberant frill, the silk small-clothes and stockings, and the polished shoe-buckles of that generation, is an amateur of the fine arts. He is visited just now in his studio by the young wife, the sister, the cousin, or the betrothed damsel, whichever she is fancied to be, who does him the favour of inspecting some of his aquarelles, and who will, of course, protest that they are "lovely." There is much excuse for the amiable youth, under these circumstances, if he should indulge too good an opinion of his own accomplishments. But, with a less partial critic to examine his work, he may be soon undeceived, and may learn that it is capable of some improvement.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Those tormented and troublesome provinces of the Turkish Empire which occupy the highlands above the eastern Adriatic shore, Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the adjacent Montenegro, have lately come into much newspaper notoriety; but no part of Europe has been so little visited by the English tourist. We have two books of recent travel in that region, which may be worth the attention of readers of every fresh report and stale comment with regard to the convulsive conflict of races and religions in the motley dominions of our Mohammedan ally and impotent financial debtor. The gentleman who modestly denotes his personality by the initials "R. H. R." and whose single volume is entitled "Rambiss in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro," has been quoted in some of our late notices of sketches made by our own correspondents there. He went, in July, 1873, by the Trieste steam-boat along the Istrian and Dalmatian coasts, saw the old Venetian cities, the ruined palace of Diocletian, the picturesque islands, promontories, inlets, gulfs, and straits, the wooded or craggy mountains of those maritime countries. The beautiful isle of Lachroma, where Richard Coeur de Lion was shipwrecked and made captive, the fine old city of Ragusa, and the picturesque Gulf of Cattaro, more especially took his fancy. From Cattaro he went up the steep mountain road to Cettigne, the village capital of Montenegro, thus passing from the Austrian dominions into those of a tributary principality supposed to owe some fealty to the Sultan of Stamboul. Prince Nikita or Nicholas, the Hospodar of Montenegro, with whom the author conversed as a guest, told him somewhat of "the wrongs and resources of these interesting countries." Montenegro or Tchernagora, which are the Italian and the Slavonic names for "The Black Mountain," enjoys a practical independence, thanks to French and Austrian favour, and is regarded, next to the more wealthy and populous inland province of Servia, as the destined redeemer of those oppressed semi-Christian subjects of the Porte. These two provinces are governed by native rulers paying tribute to the Sultan, whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina, which last is but the southern division of Bosnia, are under the immediate Turkish rule. The Vladika or Prince-Bishop of the Greek Church in Montenegro seems to exercise almost as great influence as Prince Nikita over political affairs; but the Hospodar is an able and active man, who is accustomed to dispense justice in a simple and primitive fashion, sitting on a rude stone bench under the old carob-tree in the open street before his palace gate. In contrast with such tokens of old-fashioned rusticity are the new hotel, post-office, and telegraph station, lately established at Cettigne, and the young ladies' boarding-school, where the French, German, Russian, and English languages are taught. The ancient fortified palace of the Vladika, in which "R. H. R." was lodged, and the monastery, the interior of which, occupied by wounded refugees from Herzegovina, lately appeared among our own Correspondent's sketches, are here described. This little mountain city, perched in a lofty niche of the rocky masses, 4000 ft. high, that overlook the Adriatic seacoast and the wider Albanian valleys to the south, is one of the most singular places in Europe. The population were seen to advantage by R. H. R., assembled for the grand local festival of their patron saint. They seem—that is to say, the men of Montenegro—to be a fine, robust, and vigorous race, tall and stout, with open ruddy faces, and grey or blue eyes; fierce, bold, and indefatigable in warfare, but as sober, honest, and industrious as any other peasantry. Their Prince, who was educated at Paris, is an accomplished gentleman, and takes care to have the people instructed. "He has established numberless schools," says R. H. R., "and as, all over the Principality, education is compulsory, in another generation the man or woman unable to read and write will be a phenomenon indeed in Montenegro." Meantime, they retain the barbarous habit of carrying arms, even while at work, and their wild dances and costly parade of costume. He had the honour of an invitation to dine with the Prince and the beautiful Princess, and was greatly pleased with their conversation, after which he accompanied the Prince in an evening walk through the crowded street, where thousands of people thronged to see the fireworks and illuminations. Next day he went to see the foot-races at Ostrog, and was greatly interested in the contest of nimble men, half running and half climbing, up the steep and craggy mountain-side, to be the first who should touch the prize, a pair of silver-mounted pistols. He also visited the Metropolitan, Monsignor Roganovitch, and made other acquaintances in Montenegro, of which he gives, upon the whole, a decidedly favourable impression. It is a country not very difficult of access, and would quite repay the trouble in the case of a traveller fond of sport or desirous of novelty and the sensation of adventure.

Another personal narrative of recent travel in those parts of the world is called "Over the Borders of Christendom and Islamiah," by James Creagh (Samuel Tinsley). These two volumes would be more agreeable reading but for the affected smartness and levity of tone with which the author persists in alluding to some topics better avoided for the sake of delicacy and social propriety. His attempts at wit and humour are extremely wearisome, and he writes a stiff and clumsy style. But the book contains a certain amount of information, partly original, partly compiled from different sources, about the history and present state of Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the neighbouring Austrian and Turkish dominions. Here we are told something of Belgrade, the capital of Servia, at the confluence of the Save with the Danube; its young Prince Milan Obrenovitch, and its noisy Skoupcatina or National Assembly; the rather scandalous moral condition in which Mr. Creagh found the Servian men and women, at least the chambermaids and visitors at his particular hotel; and other not less edifying observations, followed by two hundred pages of historical "cram" in a very indigestible state. The reader,

in departing from Servia, is haunted by strange figures of yellow-faced Jewesses, with hideous wigs of long black thread, with gaudy petticoats and bodices, leaving their bosoms entirely exposed, and with helmets and corslets made of gold coins fastened together at the rims like the scales of a coat of mail. One does not care to linger among such people beyond the first volume, which is concluded, and the second volume is begun, with a rather disgusting story of an old woman's recollections of her captivity among the Turks. Having finished this lengthy tale, supposed to be communicated, in the Oriental novelist's fashion, by a fellow-passenger on board a river steam-boat going up the Save, Mr. Creagh brings us into Bosnia, a land of beautiful hills and valleys, woods and streams, with villages and little towns of picturesque irregularity, commanded by rude old feudal castles overgrown with moss and ivy. The wandering artist should carry his sketch-book up the vale of the Bosna, and show us a little of its enchanting scenery, and of the quaintly splendid costumes of its people—Mussulman and Christian. He will have to put up, for some time to come, with some discomforts of board and lodging, and to bear some degree of fatigue; but his life will be in no more danger than in the Pyrenees or the Tyrol. If he offends a Turk, he may be called "son of a burnt owl;" while the native Christians are not particularly civil or honest. The capital of this country, Bosna-Serai, or Serajevo, affords to view "a richly-coloured panorama of domes, minarets, red roofs, gardens, and groves, with picturesque bridges spanning the angry and foaming stream of the Migliaska, which here breaks through a sombre chasm in the mountains; but the rugged walls and towers inclose a green field, or plain, of considerable extent." This sentence is a good, bright picture; and, if Mr. Creagh always wrote so well, his book would give us much pleasure. He next retails, not inappropriately, some portions of the history of Bosnia under the Sultan's rule, which he does not think so bad as it is often represented. Dervish Pasha, the Wuzeer or Governor, received him with frank courtesy as an Englishman, and offered an escort for his continued journey. The road from Bosnia into Herzegovina, over some ranges of the Dinaric Alps, was very rough, passing by some frightful precipices; but Mr. Creagh, in his little two-horse cart, reached Mostar, on the Narenta, without any serious mishap. That place, and other parts of Herzegovina, have lately been shown in the sketches of M. Yriarte, engraved for this Journal. Its high arched bridge across the rocky ravine through which the river flows, and the jumbling, huddled confusion of its buildings, have a singular effect at first sight: the barren highlands of this neighbourhood offer an ugly and dreary landscape. Mr. Creagh heard a good deal of foolish, boastful talk on the political prospects of those Slavonic nations, but he gathered really no valuable and reliable information upon that subject from local inquiry. He descended to Ragusa, and thence rode along the seacoast to Cattaro, and went up to Montenegro, the capital of which he writes as "Tstnic," instead of "Cettigne," and perhaps more correctly. It is, he declares, a small collection of mean cabins, "resembling the dirty out-houses of an English farm-yard—thatched huts, out of all proportion to the big men who occupy them." The new palace of Prince Nikita, or Nicholas, is "like one of those small flour stores which generally stand near country water-mills;" and the older palace, with its little round towers, in a walled inclosure like a cattle-pound, is noticed with equal contempt. The Prince, to whom Mr. Creagh insolently gives the title of "His Ferocity," is spoken of as a feeble tool of Russian policy, and the Montenegrin people as little better than dirty savages. This rambling mixture of travel-talk and historical gossip ends with Scutari, in Albania, whither Mr. Creagh betook himself from "the Black Mountain," crossing the broad Lake of Scutari in a crazy little boat. Altogether, we find that Mr. Creagh and "R. H. R." are far apart in their views of the character and situation of these Slavonic vassals of Turkey. It may be safely concluded that there is some truth on both sides.

With regard to the war now going on in Herzegovina, we give this week a few more sketches by M. Yriarte, illustrative of the camp of Turkish militia, or Redifs, at Banjaluka; with another sketch of the fortified Turkish post at Novi, a gate commanding the passage of the river Una. Referring more particularly to the figures in the Redifs' Camp, we should observe that the portly man with the big beard, attired in a furred robe, in the lower right-hand corner, is the paymaster of the troops, and is no Turk, but a Spanish Jew. The Major in command is portrayed immediately above him, and may be recognised by the cross-belts and epaulettes of his uniform. Next him, with an opened overcoat showing his military tunic, is the regimental surgeon. Two men in the foreground, one sitting, the other lying prostrate, both writing, are the secretaries or clerks to the commandant. Behind are two or three soldiers of the Turkish militia, and a couple of Arnaouts. The park of artillery is shown above, and the general situation of the camp.

The news this week of military movements does not seem favourable to the Turkish side. It is stated that an important fort, which commands the position of Zubzi, has been captured by the insurgents, the Turkish garrison being made prisoners; and that the insurgents have also gained some advantageous positions about Piva and Duga. But a Turkish official report says they were defeated at Piva and 600 killed. They have a force of 7000 at Goransko, under the command of Lazar Sochica. These are about to be attacked by Rauf Pasha, with a considerable body of troops. The two rulers of the neighbouring provinces, Servia and Montenegro, are communicating with each other with a view to joint action on behalf of the Herzegovina insurgents. An Austrian diplomatic note has been addressed to the Sultan, recommending certain reforms or concessions.

At a conference between the Durham coal owners and miners, held at Newcastle on Monday, it was agreed to refer the proposed reduction of 20 per cent in wages to arbitration.

Experiments were again made with the 81-ton gun at the Woolwich Arsenal last week. The gun was at first tested with powder in cubes 1½ in. in diameter. This powder, it was found, put too great pressure upon the gun. After the first firing, therefore, powder in 1-in. and 7½-in. cubes was fired, and the experiments were extremely satisfactory.

The use of bamboo as a material for the manufacture of paper is advocated by Mr. Thomas Routledge, of Sunderland, in a pamphlet which is printed on good paper made by him from that substance, and which Messrs. E. and F. N. Spon, of Charing-cross, have published. His method is that of repeatedly boiling down the fibrous matter, with successive weak leys of caustic alkali, in a series of pans, and then pressing and drying the fibre, which is reduced to a kind of tow, and in this condition becomes available as "paper-stock." The advantages of the process described, instead of making the stuff in to "pulp," are shown by Mr. Routledge, who also gives some details of the growth and cultivation of the bamboo, and of its importance as an article of commerce.



UNDER DIFFICULTIES.



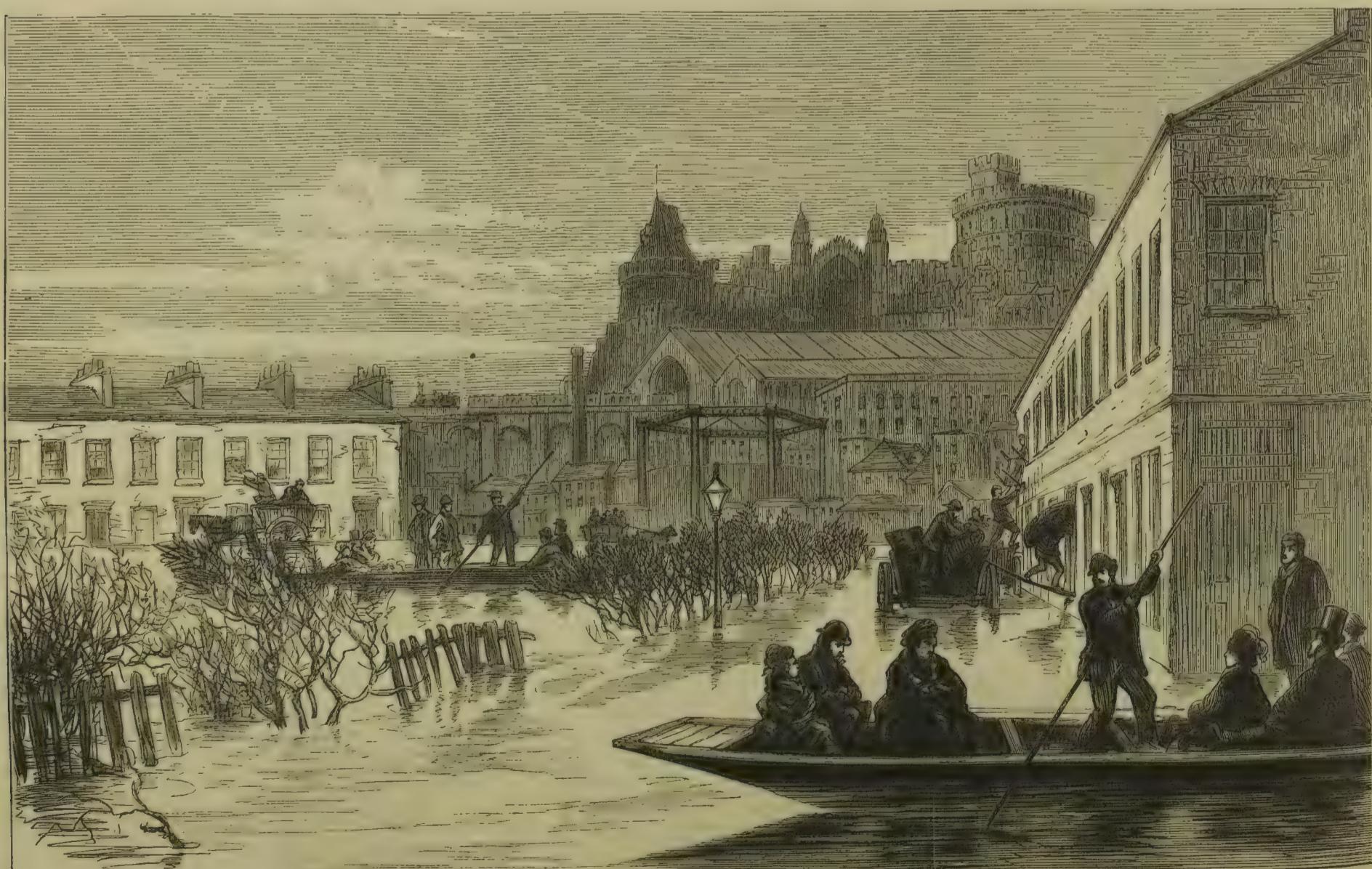
TEMPORARY BRIDGES.



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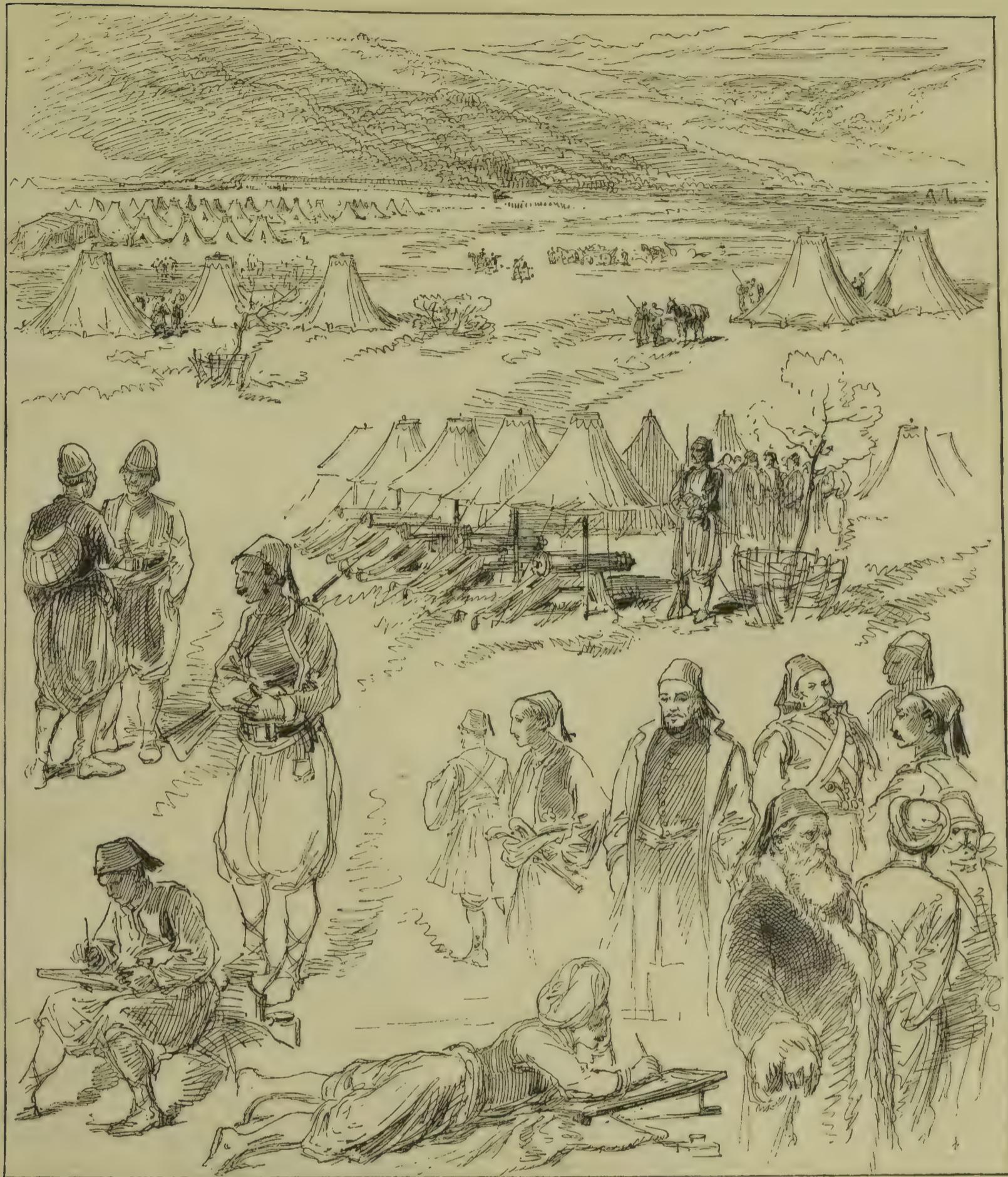


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ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ADEN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ADEN.

The few hours' stay of his Royal Highness, on Monday, the 1st inst., at the British post and military station of Aden, which is, though on the south coast of Arabia, a dependency of Bombay, should have an illustration as one of the incidents of his voyage to India. We are indebted to a gallant officer in garrison there for the sketch that shows the Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Sutherland and Sir Bartle Frere, going with General Schneider, the commandant, to inspect the great water-tanks, and approaching on their road the triumphal arch prepared by the 2nd Grenadiers of the Bombay Native Infantry.

"The Promontory of Aden," says a recent writer, "is joined to the mainland by an isthmus of sandy desert; and, viewed from the steamer, the prospect is impressive but repellent—an immense mass of rugged, barren, black rock, rising from the sea to twelve or fourteen hundred feet, without a sign of vegetation. On nearer approach are seen a few small bungalows, a flagstaff or two, barracks, church, and the house of the Political Resident, who is also the Brigadier commanding the station. Beyond is a circle of Parsee shops, with a few dirty hotels, forming the best part of Aden, called Steamer Point. On landing, a straight dusty road leads along shore past the native village Malla to a zigzag road that lands the visitor at the Main Pass Gate. The roads are good, but nothing can be imagined more cheerless than the scenery from Steamer Point to Camp. Look where you will, not a blade of grass or the least verdure is to be seen. Beneath a blazing sun and a glorious sky all is parched and black. The cantonments of the principal station of Aden, called the Camp, lie in the crater of an extinct volcano. Its natural advantages of defence are strengthened by a line of fortifications, which might, if improved, have earned for it the name of our Eastern Gibraltar. The Camp is situated in a basin, surrounded by high volcanic rocks, the space within, occupied by the native town, barracks, and tanks, being about a mile in diameter. About 300 yards from the archway at the Main Pass Gate a long tunnel leads to the left, past

the Arsenal, into the Little Isthmus; then the road turns again to the left through a short tunnel into the Isthmus Position, the most northern point of Aden. About three miles beyond this, in front of the Victoria bastion, lies Khor Muxar, the most advanced post, occupied by the Aden troop. Lahej, the country occupied by the Abdalec tribe, is about twenty-two miles from the Barrier-gate. The chief village is Al' Howtah, and there the Sultan resides. He draws a large annual stipend from our Government for allowing supplies to come into Aden, and not interrupting the water supply from Sheikh Othman. These are our nearest neighbours on the south-western coast of Arabia. The Camp is about six miles, and the Isthmus about four miles from the Point, while the Isthmus Position is about a mile and a half from the Camp."

On the Serapis being signalled, at 5.45 a.m., two guns were fired from the light-ship, and the Union Jack was hoisted at the battery flagstaffs. Then the Royal standard was seen floating from the battery on the top of the mountain. The Serapis, with his Royal Highness and suite on board, anchored at eight o'clock a.m., and was saluted by all the men-of-war and the batteries on shore. The station flagstaff showed the signal that the Prince would disembark at nine o'clock. At 9.30 a.m. he landed, and was received with a Royal salute from the saluting battery at the pier. A guard of honour was formed by a hundred men of the King's Own Borderers, with colours, band, and pipers, under Captain Houlditch. Brigadier-General J. W. Schneider, C.B., Brigade-Major C. M. Griffiths, Colonel Penn, C.B., R.A., Colonel C. J. S. Wallace, 28th King's Own Borderers, Captain F. M. Hunter, Assistant Resident, Consuls, and all the heads of departments were in attendance on the pier. About sixty of the Aden troop of irregular cavalry, under Major Stevens, were drawn up in two divisions on each side of the guard of honour. His Royal Highness minutely inspected the guard of honour. The yards of the men-of-war in port were manned, and they fired a Royal salute. Awaiting his Royal Highness's landing were all the chief merchants of the place, mostly Parsees, on one side, the Lahej Sultan and suite



THE LATE REV. W. BROCK, D.D.

on the other. An address, handsomely bound in red and gold, was read by Mr. Cowasjee, and his Royal Highness read a short reply. The Prince entered a carriage and pair, which had been specially imported from Bombay; and, preceded by the Camel Sowars and escorted by the Aden troop, he drove off towards the camp. The Political Resident, with the Duke of Sutherland and Sir Bartle Frere, accompanied him. Along three miles of a dusty road, which had been watered, they came to the Malla village, near the Masonic Lodge; here was a large triumphal arch, decorated with flags. After ascending the zigzag to the Main Pass the Prince was greeted with the well-known challenge, in large letters, "Halt, who comes there?" "Welcome," over the gate, and "Pass, friend, all's well," just before descending into the crater. At the Main Pass Gate a strong guard of the 25th Regiment received his Royal Highness with presented arms. The route was thence lined by the Borderers as far as the rail. Then the Bombay Sappers and Miners took up the line, till it turned to the right towards the tanks, and the road was there lined by the 2nd Grenadiers, Bombay N.I., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Edwardes. On arriving at the tanks his Royal Highness descended. The tanks are, perhaps, the only objects worthy of interest at Aden. These are of very ancient origin. They are situated at the back of the native town in camp, under the precipitous cliffs. Having been repaired, they are capable of holding an immense quantity of water, probably enough to supply the town for several years; but they are now empty. Close to these there is an attempt at a garden or orchard, but the few trees and bushes must have a hard struggle for their existence. Still, even this small patch of green is a great relief to the eye of the weary traveller. The tanks are numerous, but up to this date not half of them have been restored. After inspecting these magnificent public works, in which his Royal Highness seemed greatly interested, he re-entered his carriage and returned by the lower road, passing the Civil Hospital, Church Bridge, the Treasury, and the officers' mess-house of the 25th K. O. B. From the Church Bridge as far as the southern gate the Borderers, under Colonel C. J. S. Wallace, again lined both sides of the road, and company after company presented arms, the officers saluting, as his Royal Highness passed. At the mess-house his Royal Highness and staff had breakfast with the officers of the King's Own Borderers. During breakfast the officers had the honour of drinking the health of his Royal Highness's niece, of whose birth he had just been informed by telegram. After breakfast the procession returned by the same route along the main road through the large tunnel into the Little Isthmus position. The road was now lined by the Lascars of the arsenal. At the Isthmus a guard, under Colonel G. Hunt and Captain Ross, was drawn up in front of the Victoria Bastion, and received his Royal Highness, who descended and inspected the fortifications on the land side. He then proceeded to Steamer Point through the Western and Tower Gates, where another guard of the Borderers was drawn up to receive him, and he drove to the Residency for luncheon. A guard of the 2nd Grenadier Bombay Native Infantry, with band and colours, under Captain Hyres, was in waiting for his Royal Highness. At half-past three the Prince held a levée, when most of the military and political officers, native chiefs, and others were presented to his Royal Highness. The Prince presented the Sultan of Lahej with a medal and a diamond ring. His Royal Highness re-embarked at 5.30 p.m. in his state barge, under a Royal salute from the ships, batteries, and the Borderers' guard of honour at the Bunder. As the Serapis weighed anchor and steamed away a Royal salute was fired from the batteries. The Prince had given a dinner to the heads of departments on board the Serapis.

The triumphal arch shown in our Illustration was made of paper and tinsel, but looked beautiful, as its silver cupolas and Prince's feathers, and clusters of bayonets glittered in the sun. It looked still better at night, when illuminated by Bengal fires. The Prince of Wales, when Colonel Edwardes was presented to him, expressed much pleasure at finding such a distinguished regiment as the 2nd Grenadiers of Bombay Native Infantry to receive him at Aden. It was the first Indian Native Infantry regiment his Royal Highness had ever seen. This regiment was raised in 1796, and served in the campaign in Egypt in 1801, at the siege of Baroda in 1802, and that of Powshur in 1803; in the campaigns of Guzerat, Malwa, and Hindostan, in 1804; at Bhurtpore in 1805, at the capture of Pahlumpore in 1813, and in the battles of Kirkee, 1817, and of Koreyghaum, those glorious actions of the Mahratta war; also at Kurrachee, in 1838, at Kolapore and elsewhere in 1844; more recently in the Persian war of 1856, and in the Indian Mutiny war of 1857; lastly, in the Abyssinian expedition of 1868, under Lord Napier of Magdala. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers are about to leave Aden; but they were worthy to be the first Indian regiment that should greet the heir to the British throne.

THE LATE REV. DR. BROCK.

The death of this eminent Dissenting minister, who was during twenty-four years pastor of the Baptist church and congregation in Bloomsbury chapel, was announced in the week before last. The Rev. William Brock, D.D., was a native of Devonshire. He was educated for the Ministry at Stepney College, and some time under the tuition of the late Dr. Murch, and of the late Dr. F. A. Cox of Hackney. His first charge, in 1832, was at Thrapstone, in Northamptonshire, till he succeeded the Rev. Joseph Kinghorn in St. Mary's chapel at Norwich. There he stayed about sixteen years, and enjoyed the personal friendship not only of Dr. Alexander and Mr. Andrew Reed, the Independent ministers, but of the liberal Bishop Stanley, father of the present Dean of Westminster. When Sir Samuel Peto had built the Bloomsbury chapel, in 1848, Mr. Brock accepted its ministry, from which he retired three years ago. He was highly esteemed both as a preacher and pastor. Some twelve months or more ago he delivered an excellent address at the unveiling of the Bunyan Statue at Bedford. Dr. Brock published little. His best known literary efforts were a life of Havelock, who was a member of his church, and a volume of "Midsummer Morning Sermons to Young Men and Maidens." In 1869 he occupied the presidential chair of the Baptist Union, and his two able addresses in that capacity were published in pamphlet form.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

Lord Denbigh, speaking on Tuesday at the opening of a homeopathic hospital at Birmingham, expressed a wish to see similar institutions established in all the great centres of industry. He had himself practised homeopathy during forty years.

Testimonials of esteem are sometimes strangely bestowed; but then, conduct is so differently appreciated by different persons. Thus we learn that Mr. W. A. Ryder, a merchant of Bicester, has been presented with a piece of plate by a number of anti-vaccinators at Banbury, in recognition of his having gone to prison for seven days rather than vaccinate his child.

THE LATE FLOODS.

The deplorable effects of the great overflow of the Thames and other principal rivers, caused by the storms of rain about a fortnight ago and in the early part of last week, have excited general commiseration. London and Windsor have suffered the most severely; but the Trent and the Severn have likewise risen to a degree which has afflicted the neighbourhoods, respectively, of Nottingham and of Bristol. The storm of Sunday week also beat with extreme fury on some parts of the south coast, as is shown by our sketches from Hastings and Brighton. In London, however, in the low-lying, thickly-peopled districts of Battersea, Lambeth, Southwark, and Rotherhithe, on the south bank of the Thames, and in a part of Westminster not yet protected by the Embankment, a vast amount of distress has been occasioned by the inordinate rise of the tide to many hundreds of poor households. We present some Illustrations of the extraordinary scenes that took place during several days of last week in the Royal borough of Windsor; also of the esplanade at Hastings during the storm, and the launching of a life-boat at Brighton to go to the relief of a vessel in apparent danger. Some particulars, too, should here be mentioned, adding to what we reported last week, of the calamitous inundation that befel those parts of the metropolis which have been named. We heartily commend the charitable efforts to comfort the poor families whose dwellings and furniture have been spoiled by this distressing visitation.

On the night of Sunday week, or between two and three o'clock on the Monday morning, the tide on the Thames rose to an extraordinary height. At the East India Docks, Blackwall, the depth of water was 29 ft. 2 in., being the greatest on record. For many miles, extending from Gravesend to the tidal limit up the river, the water overflowed the banks on each side, and, rushing into wharves, warehouses, and private dwellings, caused damage to the amount of many thousands of pounds. The recent heavy rains and floods had caused some high tides during the previous week, but little fear of a further rising was entertained until the Sunday, when a strong wind from the north-west brought the water up at a rate which it was feared would cause a very high tide. Little preparation to resist the encroachment of the water had been made on the Sunday, but many of the residents in the low-lying districts did what was possible in the time, with little effect, however, for about half-past two in the next morning the water flowed over the banks and carried havoc as it advanced.

As usual with high tides, the districts most affected on that Monday morning was Nine-Elms and a portion of the Wandsworth-road stretching from Vauxhall to a point about 800 yards up the road, where the ground is more elevated. The river frontage of this area is principally occupied by the goods-yard of the London and South-Western Railway, in which there are always temporarily stored many thousands of pounds' worth of property. The directors of the company, anxious to render this dépôt safe from the encroachment of the water, have lately added some few feet to the height of the river wall. Such precautions, doubly necessary in a district where there are thousands of houses on the same or a lower level, were of no avail. The water rose, and, sweeping away in its track all buoyant articles on the ground, soon filled the yard, burst open the gates, and rushed with great velocity into Nine-Elms-lane and the extensive yards on the other side, until it came in contact with a brick wall about a foot and a half thick, which it levelled with the ground. Then the water made its way into the Wandsworth-road, tore down garden palings, and entered, it is computed, at least 600 houses and tradesmen's shops, principally the former. The scene in the neighbourhood among the frightened inhabitants, many of whom had been aroused to a sense of their danger by the police, was one which will not soon be forgotten. Many of the sufferers affirm that the first intimation they had of the danger was the rush of water into their houses and the floating of articles of furniture in the kitchens and ground floors. Many narrow escapes are recorded. Almost opposite the Nine Elms goods-yard are two streets, named Southampton-street East and Southampton-street West, the houses in which are principally occupied by very poor persons. The picture presented here is miserable in the last degree. The water rose to about 8 ft. in the parlours, and destroyed the furniture and food of the inhabitants, who had to beat a speedy retreat to save their lives. Most of the persons inhabiting these houses are too poor to furnish their rooms again—at least for a considerable time; and efforts are being made to afford them assistance. In other parts of Battersea and Wandsworth the damage and consequent distress were equally great.

In other parts of South London no more deplorable scenes were to be witnessed than in the district around Commercial-road, Lambeth, and Lower Ground-street, between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges. The water came over the streets and burst through the basements of the houses, swept down walls, destroyed furniture, and left the whole neighbourhood in a state of desolation and ruin. The worst effects of the flood were in Prince's-square, a place inhabited by poor Irish families, whose small houses, situated below the level of the adjacent road, were in seven feet of water. The lower rooms, when the tide passed out, were left full of foul black mud. No human lives were lost, but horses in a neighbouring stable were drowned. The cellars of the houses in Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, and in the streets between that and the river, were filled with water. Some damage was done at the printing establishment of Messrs. Clowes, in Duke-street, Stamford-street. Beyond Blackfriars-road, in Bankside, lower down the Thames, many of the streets and alleys between New Southwark-street and the river were flooded. Much property was injured in the cellars and basements even of warehouses in Southwark-street. The districts farther down the river did not escape. In Grove-street, Rotherhithe, the water was eight feet deep. In Derrick-street almost sixty feet of a wall about 11 ft. high and nearly 2 ft. thick was washed down, and large portions of it thrown into the houses opposite, doing great damage. A similar piece of wall, nearly as large, in London-street, was served in the same way. All round the Surrey Docks and the Commercial Docks the streets were overflowed. At the dry dock of the General Steam Navigation Company at Deptford water rushed in and caused great damage to a vessel that was on the stocks being repaired. At Greenwich and Deptford great damage was done to the houses and contents in low-lying streets. In Chiltern-street, Rotherhithe, an old ditch that had been covered in and used as a sewer for some years burst, filling the ground floors of about fifty houses. The water, after remaining at its height about an hour, gradually subsided.

It is now urged that the Surrey or south side of the Thames should have an embankment corresponding with that of the Middlesex shore. Many persons acquainted with the locality assert that, since the Victoria Embankment was made, the current of the river has materially changed; that the water is frequently flooding Bankside; and that the mud settles down along the shore in such formidable quantities that numbers of men have to be continually employed in carting it away. On the other side, Westminster has a similar complaint against the Albert Embankment of the Lambeth shore, above West-

minster Bridge. Opposite the Albert Embankment is the thickly-populated district lying between the Houses of Parliament and the convict prison at Millbank. The few houses between Poets'-corner and Abingdon-street, as well as those humbler tenements which continue the line to Wood-street, have been protected by the coffer-dams which are in position for the construction of a smaller embankment at the western side of the Victoria Tower. But between the hay wharves and Lambeth Bridge, where no embankment is in course of formation, the water has rushed in upon the roadway, and has deluged Romney-street, Church-street, Horseferry-road, Page-street, Grosvenor-street, and many other poorly-inhabited streets, lanes, and byways. The inhabitants are about to protest against the injury which they say is done them by the Albert Embankment deepening the water on their side, and to ask for an embankment on the Millbank shore.

The Lord Mayor of London presides over a committee at the Mansion House, to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers. The Queen has given £100, and the Corporation of London £500, towards this benevolent object. The Metropolitan Board of Works, urged by a meeting in Southwark, has appointed a committee, or referred to its engineers, for inquiry concerning the best means of preventing such inundations on the south side of the river.

The meadows and marshes near the Thames, from Wraysbury to Datchet, and the Windsor line of the South-Western Railway, with some parts of the Home Park, were covered with water. The road between Slough and Eton, by the side of the Playing-Fields, as well as the field-paths between Eton and Windsor and the new road to Clewer, were all flooded. We quote from a daily paper the following contemporary account of the inundation at Windsor:—"The quarter which has suffered most lies on the low land to the west of the town, in a district overlooked from the station of the Great Western Railway. Here and hereabouts there are at least 300 houses 'under water,' as the now familiar phrase goes in Windsor. Mr. Richardson-Gardner, the member for the borough, owns most of the property here, which is laid out in neat and newly-built cottages. One block, called Victoria Cottages, numbers 101 residences, and of these seventy are under water, the flood last night washing round the window-sill of the ground-floor rooms. This place is reached by walking along a gangway of planks raised on boxes, bricks, and balks of timber, set in the middle of the road. The people who live in portions of the road where this expedient is possible are regarded as comparatively lucky and decidedly well off. At intervals down the road planks connect the houses with the main gangway, and residents are enabled to walk into town and go about their business much as if the roads were dry. All the doors of the houses are open, and, indeed, it would be difficult to close them, as, the passages being from six inches to two feet deep in water, it has been necessary to improvise a gangway made of planks, which are carried from the stairs across chairs and boxes. People entering the houses pass over these planks, and so to the upper rooms, those on a level with the street being, of course, uninhabitable. This description applies only to the more favoured portions of the submerged district. When Arthur-road is reached there is nothing for it but to take boat, and as we punted slowly down we saw a skiff, with mainsail set, sailing with a fair wind under the lee of a lamp-post. Considering the magnitude of the disaster and the soreness of the discomfort, the people are wonderfully good-tempered, and admirably good-natured. As we passed down Arthur-road taking in passengers from the various doorways, we saw a man leaning out of a window on the second story, with a lump of coal in his hand, trying to pass it to a woman who leaned out of the window in the next house. She had no coal at all, and he not much; but he was giving her what would serve to boil the kettle. The apparently insuperable difficulty was how to get the supply passed in. This was happily solved by a passer-by, who, standing up in the boat, caught the piece of coal as the man dropped it from the window, and passed it on to the woman. A few doors lower down, at 38, King's-terrace, is a woman with a two-days-old baby. It was born whilst the flood was rapidly rising to its fullest height, and King's-terrace was in a state of profound consternation. But there were not wanting kind neighbours who left their own houses and went to make things comfortable at No. 38. This afternoon one of these, standing on the fourth stair, out of reach of the water, reports, in answer to inquiries from a passing boat, that mother and child are doing well. By a strange coincidence, in a house nearly opposite, in the back yard of which two of the river swans were then swimming round and picking up unconsidered trifles, another addition has been made to the population of the street since the flood came. The relief committee, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. James Brown, are grappling with this disaster. The flooded district is divided into six sections, each visited by two gentlemen of the committee, who dispense food and clothing where necessary, Mr. Superintendent Hayes being responsible for the distribution of coal. Owners of unoccupied houses in the higher parts of the town have placed them at the disposal of the committee, and many families have been removed. A fund is being raised to meet the distress, and the most distinguished resident in the town, her Majesty the Queen, has contributed £50. Mr. Richardson Gardner has put his name down on the subscription-list for £50, while releasing from payment of a fortnight's rent all his tenants who have suffered from the flood. It is from the balance of this fund that the committee are now relieving the urgent distress in Windsor."

The gale, after blowing for about three days at Hastings, reached its height at noon on Sunday. In half an hour it left a considerable part of the town a wreck. In several places the sea-walls were destroyed, the flag-stones of the pavement scattered as if they were shingle along the roads, which were rendered impassable. The lamp-posts and stout iron posts and rails of the Parade were torn up and twisted as lath or wire. Many of the houses immediately facing the sea in Old Hastings were undermined. The whole of Beach-terrace was left in so insecure a condition that the police were stationed to prevent persons from passing near it. The windows of third and fourth stories were broken by the masses of water and shingle thrown up against them. About twelve o'clock at noon the sea was roaring in bulk through the heart of the town, the "Albert Memorial" being surrounded by the boiling flood some feet in depth. Thirteen of the lofty wooden houses in which the fishermen keep their nets are washed down, and in some cases washed away. One of these houses contained, as we are told, netting worth £500. In many places the whole beach seemed to have been lifted out of its place, and heaped in banks of thousands of tons against the houses, the doors and windows of which had given way with the weight, so that the ground floors were filled with the shingle. A large glass and iron structure for seating and sheltering persons using the parade was washed quite away. No such storm has ever before been known or heard of by any inhabitant of the town.

At Brighton, the sea dashed over the heads of the piers and the Aquarium walls, and some parts of the Esplanade. At midday on Sunday, during the heavy gale of wind from west by south, a barque of 500 tons burden was seen about four miles off Brighton flying distress signals. Her mizenmast was gone

and her sails blown to ribbons, except her fore-topmast stay-sail, under which she was endeavouring to get clear of the cliff to the eastward of the town. But towards that cliff she was fast drifting, causing great excitement among thousands of people upon the beach and esplanade. The London Sunday-schools life-boat Robert Raikes, belonging to the National Institution, was launched under canvas in a tremendous sea, and at the greatest possible risk. In less than an hour she had rounded to under the lee of the vessel, which had, as a last resource, brought up to her anchors. The grapnels were then thrown from the life-boat, but failed to reach the ship, and the boat was swept away to leeward. She made three gallant attempts to reach the ship, but, finding all efforts fruitless, she bore up for Newhaven, and landed her crew in a most exhausted condition. The vessel proved to be the Broughton, of Liverpool, with coal, from Sunderland. She was ultimately taken to the Downs, on the weather moderating, by the Newhaven harbour tug. No praise can be too great for the behaviour of Thomas Atherall, the life-boat coxswain, and his brave crew.

Our illustration of the gale at Hastings is from a sketch by Mr. W. H. Borrow; that of the life-boat at Brighton, from one by Mr. F. T. Hall.

THE PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The centenary festival of the American Declaration of Independence, to be held next year at Philadelphia, will be accompanied by a "Great International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine," decreed by special Act of the United States Congress. The President of the United States has sent invitations to all foreign nations to be represented at the Exhibition, and every leading nation has accepted the invitation. The Exhibition is in charge of the "United States Centennial Commission," in which each State and Territory of the Union is represented by two members. Of this body, General Joseph R. Howley, of Connecticut, is the president, and John L. Campbell, secretary; while Alfred J. Goshorn, of Ohio, a gentleman of great experience in such matters, is the director-general. An executive committee of thirteen—the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, chairman—has had delegated to it the active duties of the commission.

The Exhibition buildings are situated in Fairmount Park, on the north-west side of the city of Philadelphia. That city, at the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, was founded by William Penn in 1682, and is the capital of Pennsylvania State. It has 800,000 inhabitants, and 133,000 dwelling-houses, 1000 miles of streets and roads, and 220 miles of street-railways. There are 400 public schools in the city, with 80,000 pupils and 1600 teachers. The manufactures, chiefly of iron, employing 145,000 workpeople, in 9000 mills, foundries, and factories, produce goods valued at 384,000,000 dols. yearly. The shipping trade is now greatly increasing, and Philadelphia may yet rival New York as the commercial outlet of the Western and Middle States. For a detailed description of this flourishing city we may refer to the illustrated guide-book of Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co., which is published by Messrs. Trübner in London.

Fairmount Park comprises an extent of 2740 acres. The city has spent more than six million dollars in the improvement of this ground, which has great natural beauties. The Schuylkill river flows through it, with high banks and ravines, and there are groves of stately trees. The site of the Exhibition buildings is 112 ft., or 120 ft. above high tide level in the Delaware, and fully that height above the Schuylkill. Girard-avenue, one of the chief streets of Philadelphia, leads directly from the heart of the city to the entrance to the main Exhibition building. The approach avenue is a broad highway 100 ft. in width, crossing the Schuylkill river upon a magnificent iron bridge, erected at a cost of 1,500,000 dollars, expressly to furnish good facilities of access to the Exhibition grounds. This avenue passes through the park in a westerly direction. Bordering it on the right hand are the Exhibition grounds. These cover about 236 acres, which are inclosed for the buildings, and in addition to which there will be other inclosures for the displays of horses and cattle. At Vienna the inclosure, including that for the horses and cattle, covered 260 acres. The buildings at Vienna gave about 2,000,000 square feet of ground-floor surface for exhibitors, and covered forty-two acres. There are at Philadelphia fifty acres of buildings, giving 2,107,000 square feet of surface. Three of the five chief buildings will be permanent structures; two of these are highly ornate and among the finest buildings in America. The plan of the buildings is one of great convenience, being grouped around a lake which covers three acres. There is provision for ornamental grounds between and around them. The architects are Messrs. Henry Pettit, Joseph M. Wilson, and H. J. Schwartzmann. The last-named gentleman, who is the designer of the two finest buildings, the Memorial and Horticultural Halls, is the general engineer of the Exhibition buildings. With this preliminary statement, we will now give a description of the buildings shown in our illustrations.

The main Exhibition building is a parallelogram, running east and west, 1880 ft. long, and north and south 464 ft. wide. The larger portion is one story high, the interior height being 70 ft., and the cornice on the outside 48 ft. from the ground. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 ft. in length, and on the ends of the building projections 216 ft. in length. In these, which are in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, with arcades upon the ground floor and central façades, 90 ft. high. The east entrance will form the principal approach for carriages, visitors alighting at the doors under cover of the arcade. The south entrance will be the principal approach from railway-cars. The west entrance opens upon the main passage-way to two principal buildings, the Machinery and Agricultural Halls; and the north entrance to the Memorial Hall (Art-Gallery). Towers, 75 ft. in height, rise at each corner of the building. In order to obtain a central feature, the roof for 184 ft. square at the centre has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers, 48 ft. square, rising to 120 ft. high, are introduced into the corners of this elevated roof. This gives ventilation as well as ornament. The main building contains 936,000 square feet of surface, or nearly 21½ acres. Its ground plan shows a central avenue 120 ft. in width and 1832 ft. long, which is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an exhibition building. On each side of this is another avenue of equal length and 100 ft. wide. Between the central and side avenues are aisles 48 ft. wide, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles of 24 ft. width. To break the great length of the roof lines three transepts have been introduced of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the longitudinal avenues. These cross the building, and are 416 ft. in length. The intersections of these various avenues make, at the centre of the building, nine spaces free from supports, each 100 ft. or 120 ft. square, which aggregate 416 ft. square. The general elevation of the roofs of all these avenues varies from 45 ft. to 70 ft. This building rests upon the ground, the land having been thoroughly graded and prepared. The foundations consist

of piers of masonry, the superstructure being composed of wrought-iron columns spaced 24 ft. apart, which support wrought-iron roof trusses. There are 672 of these columns in the entire structure, the shortest being 23 ft. and the longest 125 ft. long. The sides of the building to seven feet above the ground are finished with brickwork in panels between the columns. Above this there are glazed sash windows. Turrets surmount the building at the corners and angles, and the national standard, with appropriate emblems, is placed over each main entrance. There are numerous side entrances, each surmounted with a trophy, showing the national colours of the country occupying that portion of the building. In the vestibules variegated brick and tile are introduced. Louvre ventilators surmount all the avenues, and skylights the central aisles. Light, of which there will be an ample supply, comes from the north and south sides almost entirely. Under the building lie two miles of water pipe and two miles of drainage pipe. Offices for the foreign commissions are placed along the sides of the building, close to their own exhibitors. Offices for the administration are at the ends. The design of the building is such that all exhibitors will have an equally fair opportunity of exhibiting their goods to advantage. There is comparatively little choice of place necessary, as the light is uniformly distributed; and each of the spaces devoted to products is upon one of the main thoroughfares.

The Memorial Hall, erected by the State of Pennsylvania, is a fireproof structure of granite and brick, and will be the Art-Gallery of the Exhibition. It stands on a line parallel with, and a short distance northward of, the main building, upon a terrace 122 ft. above the level of the Schuylkill river. Its architectural design is modern Renaissance. It covers an acre and a half, and is 365 ft. long, 210 ft. wide, and 59 ft. high, with a dome 150 ft. high over a spacious basement 12 ft. high. The main front looks southward, displaying a main entrance in the centre, consisting of three vast arched doorways, with a pavilion at each end and two arcades connecting the pavilions with the centre. The entrance is 70 ft. wide, to which there is a rise of thirteen steps. Each of the huge doorways is 40 ft. high and 15 ft. wide, opening into a hall. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns, terminating in emblematic designs illustrative of science and art. The doors are of iron, relieved by bronze panels, displaying the shield of arms of all the States and Territories. The United States shield of arms is in the centre of the main frieze. The dome is of glass and iron, of unique design. A figure of Columbia rises at the top; another figure stands at each corner of the base of the dome, typifying the four quarters of the globe. In each pavilion is a large window 12½ ft. by 34 ft. There are altogether eight of these windows, which will be used for the display of stained glass and glass paintings. The arcades to screen the long walls of the galleries consist each of five groined arches. They form promenades looking outwards over the grounds and inward over open gardens to the main wall of the building. These garden plots are each 90 ft. by 36 ft., ornamented in the centre with fountains and intended to display statuary. The arcades are highly ornamented, and the balustrades and the approaching stairways are designed to receive statuary. The walls of the east and west sides of the structure display the pavilions and the walls of the picture galleries, relieved by niches designed for statues. The frieze is richly ornamented, and the central dome shows to great advantage above it. The rear or north front of the building is of the same general character as the main front, but, in place of the arcade, has a series of arched windows, twelve in number, with the entrance in the centre. Between the pavilions is the grand balcony, a promenade 275 ft. long and 45 ft. wide, elevated 40 ft. above the ground, and overlooking to the northward the beautiful grounds of the park. On each front of the building the entrances open into halls, 82 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 53 ft. high, decorated in modern Renaissance. These in turn open into the centre hall, 83 ft. square, the ceiling rising over it 80 ft. in height. From the east and west sides of this centre hall extend the galleries, each 98 ft. long, 48 ft. wide, and 35 ft. high. These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the better display of paintings, and with the centre hall form a grand hall 287 ft. long and 83 ft. wide, capable of comfortably accommodating 8000 persons. This is nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the United States. From the galleries, doorways open into two smaller galleries, 89 ft. long and 28 ft. wide. These open north and south into private apartments connecting with the pavilion-rooms, and forming two side galleries 210 ft. long. Along the whole length of the north side of the main galleries and central hall extends a corridor 14 ft. wide, opening on its north line into a series of private rooms, twenty-three in number, designed for studios and smaller exhibition-rooms. All the galleries and the central hall are lighted from above; the pavilions and studios from the sides. The pavilions and central hall are designed especially for the exhibition of sculpture. This fine building gives 75,000 square feet of wall-space for paintings, and 20,000 square feet of floor-space for statues. The skylights throughout are double, the upper being of clear glass and the under of ground glass. The picture-galleries are constructed on the same principles as the gallery at the South Kensington Museum.

The Horticultural Building is also permanent, and has been erected by the city of Philadelphia. It stands on a terrace bordering the Schuylkill river. There are ravines running down to the river on each side, separating it on the south from the Memorial Hall and on the north from the Agricultural Building. These ravines are being spanned by ornamental bridges 500 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, for convenience of access. Carriage-roads, a railway, and foot-walks will pass over them. The Horticultural Building is designed in the Moresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, the chief materials externally being iron and glass, supported by fine marble and brickwork. The building is 383 ft. long, 193 ft. wide, and 72 ft. high to the top of the lantern. It covers about one acre and a half. The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 ft. by 80 ft., and 55 ft. high, surmounted by a lantern 170 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 14 ft. high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of 20 ft. from the floor, is a gallery 5 ft. wide. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing-houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 ft. by 30 ft., and covered by curved roofs of iron and glass, which, appearing upon the exterior of the building, present a very fine feature. A vestibule 30 ft. square separates the two forcing-houses on each side, and there are similar vestibules at the centre of the east and west ends, on each side of which are apartments for restaurants, reception-rooms, and offices. Ornamental stairways lead from these vestibules to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as to four external galleries, each 100 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, which surmount the roofs of the forcing-houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the lower floor, giving a superficial area of about 17,000 square feet. The east and west entrances to the horticultural building are approached by flights of blue marble steps, from terraces 80 ft. by 20 ft., in the centre of each of which stands an open kiosque 20 ft. in diameter. Each entrance is beautified by ornamental tile and marble work, and the angles of the main conservatory

are to be adorned with eight attractive fountains. The corridors connecting the conservatory with the surrounding apartments open fine vistas in every direction, and the building is surrounded by gardens which extend over thirty-five acres of ground.

The Agricultural Building is constructed with a novel combination of materials, mainly wood and glass. It consists of a long nave, crossed by three transepts, each being composed of truss arches of Gothic form. The nave will be 820 ft. long, by 125 ft. in width, with a height of 75 ft. from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept will be 100 ft. wide and 75 ft. high, and the two end transepts 80 ft. wide and 70 ft. high. The four courts inclosed by the nave and transepts, and also the four spaces at the corners of the building, having the nave and end transepts for two of their sides, are to be roofed, and will form valuable spaces for exhibits. The ground plan of the building is a parallelogram, 540 ft. by 820 ft., covering about 10½ acres. In connection with this building there will be extensive stockyards for the exhibition of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, &c., and also a race-track for horses.

The Machinery Building is about 550 ft. west of the main Exhibition building, and, as its north front stands upon the same line, it is practically a continuation of that edifice, the two together presenting a frontage of 3824 ft. from their eastern to their western ends, upon the principal avenue within the grounds. This building consists of a main hall, 1402 ft. long and 360 ft. wide, with an annex on the southern side 208 ft. by 210 ft. The entire area covered is 558,440 square feet, or nearly 13 acres, and the floor space afforded is about 14 acres. The chief portion of the building is one story in height. There are very superior facilities for shafting, and double lines will be introduced into each avenue and aisle at a height of about 20 ft. Two huge Corliss steam-engines of 1400-horse power will drive the main shafting. There will also be counter-lines of shafting in the aisles and special steam-power furnished where necessary. Steam-power is to be furnished free to exhibitors. In the annex for hydraulic machines there is a tank 60 ft. by 160 ft. with 10 ft. depth of water. It is expected to exhibit all sorts of hydraulic machinery in full operation, and at the southern end of the tank there will be a waterfall 35 ft. high by 40 ft. wide, supplied from the tank by the pumps on exhibition. There will probably be a larger exhibition at Philadelphia of processes of manufacture than at any previous exhibition.

To the eastward of the machinery building the United States Government has erected a building covering about two acres, in which will be special exhibitions for the various Government departments, representing the Indians, Army, Navy, the coinage, geological and mineral wealth, and other similar subjects, to illustrate the faculties and resources of the Government, in time of peace, and as a war Power. There will also be an interesting exhibition contributed by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. From the highest ground in the park, a short distance north of the inclosure, an observatory 150 ft. in height will overlook all the buildings and afford a fine view of the Exhibition grounds and the city and its neighbourhood. This structure, erected by a Boston Company, is an ornamental column of iron. Visitors are to be taken to the top on a spiral railway.

The Exhibition is to open on May 10 and close on Nov. 10. The reception of articles begins on Jan. 1, and none will be admitted after March 31. The official catalogue is to be published in English, French, German, and Spanish. There are ten departments of classification, as follows:—1. Raw materials—mineral, vegetable, and animal. 2. Materials and manufactures used for food, or in the arts, the result of extractive or combining processes. 3. Textile and felted fabrics; apparel, costumes, and ornaments for the person. 4. Furniture and manufactures of general use in construction and in dwellings. 5. Tools, implements, machines, and processes. 6. Motors and transportation. 7. Apparatus and methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. 8. Engineering, public works, architecture, &c. 9. Plastic and graphic arts. 10. Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of man.

Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, is at the head of the British Commission for this great International Exhibition at Philadelphia.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon will be situated to the right of Saturn on the evening of the 3rd, and to the left on the evening of the 4th; she is very near Mars on the evening of the 4th, near Jupiter on the morning of the 24th, Mercury on the 27th, Venus on the 29th, and Saturn on the last day. Her phases or times of change are:—

| | |
|---------------|--|
| First Quarter | on the 6th at 56 minutes after 1h. in the morning. |
| Full Moon | " 12th at 45 " 7 " afternoon. |
| Last Quarter | " 19th at 56 " 2 " afternoon. |
| New Moon | " 27th at 4 " 7 " afternoon. |

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 12th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 25th.

Mercury rises 1h. 19m. before sunrise on the 1st, 59m. on the 6th, 40m. on the 11th, 23m. on the 16th, and 4m. on the 21st; the planet rising on these days at 6h. 27m. a.m., 6h. 53m. a.m., 7h. 18m. a.m., 7h. 40m. a.m., and 8h. 2m. a.m. On the 22nd the planet and Sun rise together, and the planet rises in daylight to the end of the year after this time. He is in his descending node on the 9th, in aphelion on the 19th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th, and near the Moon on the 27th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 7th at 4h. 59m. p.m., or 1h. 9m. after the Sun; which interval increases to 1h. 31m. by the 17th, to 1h. 51m. by the 27th, and to 2h. 0m. by the last day, the planet setting at 5h. 20m. p.m., 5h. 45m. p.m., and 5h. 58m. p.m. respectively on these evenings. She is at her greatest distance from the Sun on the 13th, and near the Moon on the 29th.

Mars is still an evening star, setting on the 7th at 10h. 11m. p.m., or 6h. 21m. after the Sun; on the 17th at 10h. 14m. p.m., or 6h. 25m. after the Sun; on the 27th at 10h. 15m. p.m., or 6h. 21m. after the Sun; on the last day at 10h. 17m. p.m., or 6h. 19m. after the Sun. He is due south on the 15th at 5h. 0m. p.m.; on the last day at 4h. 40m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 5h. 29m. a.m., or 2h. 14m. before the Sun; on the 17th at 5h. 1m. a.m., or 3h. 3m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 4h. 32m. a.m., or 3h. 37m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 4h. 21m. a.m., or 3h. 48m. before the Sun. He is due south on the 15th at 9h. 40m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 24th.

Saturn is an evening star, setting on the 7th at 9h. 12m. p.m., on the 17th at 8h. 37m. p.m., on the 27th at 8h. 3m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 50m. p.m. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 2m. p.m.; on the last day at 3h. 5m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and again on the last day.

Cardinal Manning preached on Tuesday at the opening of a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Aloysius, at Oxford.



THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION: GENERAL VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS.



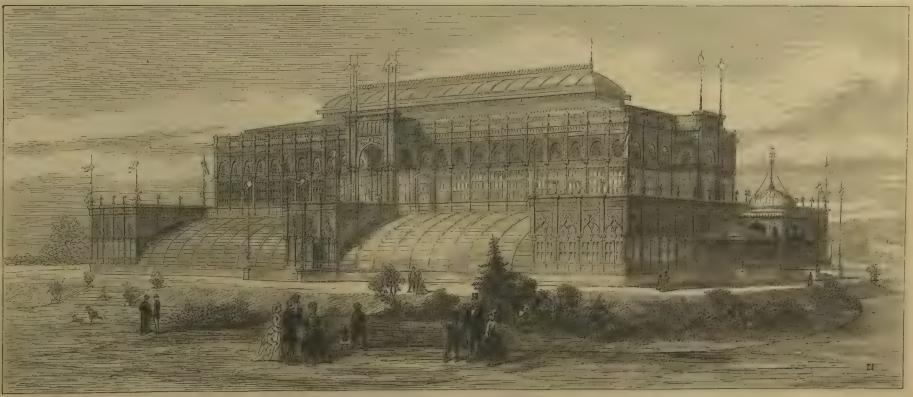
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



MEMORIAL BUILDING (ART-GALLERY).



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In Ireland it does not seem to be a chartered custom, as it is in England, for members to hold regular autumnal intercommunication with their constituents. The reason is tolerably obvious; for, in point of fact, the Home-Ruler leaders and the priests are the real electors, and so representatives need not bother themselves about conciliating the mere voting-machines by whom they are nominally returned to Parliament. This year the Home-Rulers have been fidgety enough, and spouting their petit seditions in various places, but, as it seems to impartial observers, with little vigour, and nobody appears to mind them much. However, Mr. Butt has just at present contrived to draw some little of the attention of the general public to a new grievance which he has discovered. With characteristic coolness and an infusion of contempt, Lord Hartington, at the Colston dinner at Bristol, told his audience that he had not the slightest reliance on the Home-Rule members as components of the Liberal party—that he repudiated, in his position as leader, having anything to do with them, and they were welcome to swell the Tory majority, as they seemed disposed to do. Whereupon Mr. Butt, on behalf of his "ragged regiment," is irate, and blares out that, instead of this lofty repudiation of his followers, Lord Hartington should have announced that he was in favour of a long list of measures for Ireland, which are, in fact, a series of bills with which Mr. Butt himself regularly encumbers the Order-Book of the House of Commons. In fact, the shrewdness of the learned and garrulous member for Limerick causes him quite to understand that he is not O'Connell, that his followers and henchmen have not the power which former Irish brigades and brass bands exercised in the days when the Whigs were abject at the feet of the myrmidons of the really great Irishman. The flout of Lord Hartington has therefore sunk deep and is rankling, and poor, wounded Mr. Butt, like Polyphemus after his eye had been extinguished, can only go about roaring in irritation.

If it were not presumptuous one would venture to say that Lord Hartington is asserting his right to the leadership of the Liberal party against that candidature which it is thought that Mr. W. E. Forster has been putting forth rather broadly of late. The noble Lord has palpably roused himself to a like peripatetic exhibition of his powers which Mr. Forster has adopted. For, besides several earlier appearances this autumn, the noble Lord, passing rapidly from Bristol, has placed himself with a chosen band of his immediate personal supporters, such as Mr. Bass, Mr. T. W. Evans, and so on, on a platform at Derby, and, though the subject on which he discoursed was the well-worn one of education, the opportunity was fairly made available for an appearance in his character of leader.

The members for Bristol were amongst the "polloi" who assisted to celebrate the immortal memory of Colston by talking their political creed by the volume. No doubt, and there are records of it, that Mr. Morley and Mr. Kirkman Hodgson contributed their share to the Colstonian demonstration. But they were only little stars on that occasion, and, having waited for a day or two, they reappeared, and more than once, in the special and immediate magnitude of representatives of Bristol, told their electors how they had helped to consolidate the welfare of the country, while they looked sharply after the interests of Bristol, though such is the prosperity of that ancient city that it was very difficult to find anything wherein they could prove the earnestness of their stewardship. It cannot be but that Mr. Morley and Mr. Kirkman Hodgson have gained golden opinions from their constituents, who must be under the inseparable influence of the fact that they are represented by a partner in the house of Baring and the emperor of the hosiery manufacture.

Whenever it is possible one is glad to give tribute to the profound wisdom and the racy eloquence of Mr. Wheelhouse, one of the Tory members for Leeds. But lately it has been recorded how he directly and immediately measures himself with Sir Wilfrid Lawson on the Permissive Liquor Bill, and those who anxiously watch his proceedings out of Session know that he is the spoiled child of the licensed victuallers, attending many of the meetings of that feeble, down-trodden, and oppressed class. His advocacy of these, and what are called, by a monstrous figure, their vested rights, is not half-hearted and puny, but thorough, outspoken, loud-spoken, and, so to say, mellow. How he contrives to show that any clog on the liquor trade would lead to incalculable social evils, especially the defrauding of the revenue and the making of a drunken people, is wonderful, and altogether, and so far as the maintenance of alcoholic privileges are concerned, he is little less than a genius. Next to the conservation of licensed victualling, Mr. Wheelhouse would seem to put the preservation intact of the Established Church. At any rate, within the last few days he has passed with but slight interval from a gathering of publicans at Wakefield to an assemblage of dignitaries of the Church at Dewsbury, and supported both with the same ludicrous vigour.

None of the products of the last election have more conscientiously striven to initiate themselves into the mysteries and duties of memberdom than Mr. William Holmes, the representative of Paisley. He has been assiduous in Committees, and once, at least, he has brought forward a motion on a weighty and complex subject (one is sorry to say that one cannot in the least recollect what it was about), and showed some power of unravelling it. In the matter of keen exposition and sharp illustration he is but a pale reflex of his brother, one of the members for Hackney, but he is a fair sample of the steady-going Scottish member, and some friends of his whom he has been addressing lately seemed very well content with him.

In addressing his constituents at Warwick the other day, it may be assumed that Mr. Arthur Peel was endeavouring to establish his *raison d'être*—that is, his claim to be considered an efficient member of Parliament and official, and it is to be hoped that he was successful.

At the last general election Mr. W. E. Forster saved his seat for Bradford by a "squeak," as the familiar phrase has it. For he was considered by the Radicals a renegade to some principles, and this section of the constituency made super-human efforts to prevent his getting in again. But the Conservative electors rallied round him, and, with a rush, placed him at the head of the poll. This was intensely aggravating to the Radicals, and they stigmatised him as the Tory member for the borough, the representation of which he had sought and obtained on the most liberal political principles. This state of things will account for the fact that Mr. Forster has not since that eventful election held any public intercommunication with the constituency. Matters must have grown smoother, inasmuch as a day or two ago he met his friends, and presumably his latent foes, in full conclave at Bradford, and appeared to have won the sweet voices of all of them. His discourse was mainly on education, but there was, as one may fancy, an inkling of the purpose which some have ventured to attribute to him, that of bidding for the lead of the Liberal party, in some part of his speech. There was a suspicious candour in the manner in which he acknowledged the merits of Lord Hartington as the chieftain of the Liberals; but there was also more than a hint that he was not in accord with the noble Lord to the utmost detail, and this was probably intended as a loophole by which in due time he may creep by his nominal leader, and take his place.

MUSIC.

The Saturday afternoon concerts at the Alexandra Palace are maintaining their interest, not only by fine performances of favourite classical works, but also by the frequent introduction of novelties. The fourth concert of the season took place last week, when a symphonic piece, entitled "The Triumph of Bacchus," by A. Duvivier, was produced with much success. It consists of three divisions—an introduction, a bacchanale, and marcia finale—in each of which there is much ingenious orchestral writing. A "suite" for orchestra, by M. Massenet, was also given for the first time. This is the production of a young French composer, who has already gained some distinction in his own country by his oratorios, "Eve," and "Marie Madeleine." The "suite" is divided into four movements. The second (air de ballet) and third (Angelus) were especially well received. Signor Tito Mattei, the well-known pianist, brought forward a brilliant waltz of his own, for piano-forte and orchestra; and the second part of the concert included a spirited tarantella for the orchestral stringed instruments, by Mr. Halberstadt. The solo vocalists were Misses Blanche Cole and E. Mott and Mr. E. Lloyd.

Eight of the present series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace have now been given. Last week's programme was of high and sterling value, although devoid of absolute novelty. Schubert's fifth symphony (in B flat) had, however, almost the interest of newness, having had but one previous hearing here (in 1873). This charming work was one of the several important recoveries from Schubert's manuscripts effected by the visit of Mr. George Grove, then manager and secretary of the Crystal Palace, to Vienna in 1867. The exquisite grace and melody of the symphony in B flat were again, on Saturday, charmingly manifested by the fine performance of the admirable band conducted by Mr. Manns. The other orchestral pieces were:—Weber's overture to "Der Friesschütz" (enthusiastically encored), and Beethoven's to "Egmont." A special feature in the concert was Madame Essipoff's splendid execution of Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto (in G minor), and of unaccompanied solo pieces by Chopin, Liszt, and Leschetizky. Vocal solos were contributed by Miss Sophie Lowe and Madame Patey.

St. Cecilia's day was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral by a special service on Monday evening, this being a revival of a custom that long prevailed (with some intermissions) from 1683. These celebrations were for many years held at Stationers' Hall, and were afterwards given elsewhere throughout great part of the last century. It was for the anniversary of 1694 that Henry Purcell composed his noble "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," which works were, for a long time, performed at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, until superseded, first by Handel's "Utrecht Te Deum" and afterwards by his "Dettingen Te Deum." Monday evening's service included the fine "Te Deum" by Purcell, just mentioned, which was given with grand effect by an augmented chorus of several hundred voices and a compact band of instrumentalists. The service also included Dr. Croft's fine anthem, "God is gone up," besides hymns and Dr. Stainer's "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" in A. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Barry, and a collection was made in aid of the benevolent fund of the College of Organists, the honorary secretary of which institution, Mr. Turpin, conducted the musical performances. Dr. Stainer played the opening voluntary, and the organ accompaniments during the service were divided between Mr. Warwick Jordan and Mr. Martin. The occasion excited great interest and attracted an overflowing congregation.

A three-act comic opera has been produced, with some success, at the Criterion Theatre. It is entitled "Doña Constanza," the English version of the text being adapted by Mr. Allmann from the original German of Carl Gollmick, whose son, Mr. Adolph Gollmick, is the composer of the music. Among the pieces which pleased most were, in the first act, some buffo couplets for Lopez (Mr. Connell), two duets for Don Felix (Mr. Courtney) and Don Carlos (Mr. F. Penna), and a contralto air, "Your scornful swain;" in the second act, the soprano and contralto duet "Something to surprise me," the ballad for soprano "The eye of night," a trio and a quartet, and a capital comic aria, "An hour ago," for Lopez; and, in the last act, a duet for soprano and tenor, a bass song, and a trio. There is also some clever writing in the first finale, and the overture is bright and effective. Miss Annie Sinclair was an efficient representative of Doña Constanza, the other female characters having been filled by Misses E. Pitt and Dolores Drummond.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, Madame Norman-Néruda was the leading violinist, and Mdlle. Mehlig the pianist. The solo performance of the last-named artist consisted of Schumann's remarkable series of variations entitled "Etudes symphoniques," which were admirably executed; as also was the principal share in Mendelssohn's first trio (in D minor), in association with the lady violinist and Signor Pezze as violoncellist. The quartet was Mozart's No. 6 (in C); and the selection also included Rust's sonata, in D minor, for violin (with pianoforte accompaniment), finely played by Madame Néruda. The Mdlles. Badia contributed some very effective duet-singing, and Sir Julius Benedict officiated as accompanist with his well-known skill.

The second evening concert of Signor Rendano took place at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, and included his own brilliant pianoforte playing and vocal performances by some of the prize-winners at the National Music Meetings held at the Crystal Palace, as at the first concert, already noticed.

The first of two pianoforte recitals by Madame Essipoff took place, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme comprised a varied selection from the works of Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, and other composers.

The Sacred Harmonic Society was to open its forty-fourth season yesterday (Friday) evening, with Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") and Mozart's "Requiem." Of the performances we must speak next week.

Next Monday will bring the season of promenade concerts at Covent Garden Theatre to a close, with a special performance for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti. Last week's Gounod night was so successful that the selection was repeated on Wednesday evening.

St. Andrew's Day is to be celebrated musically by a Scotch ballad concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. Mr. Sims Reeves is among the vocalists announced.

The recent performance of Haydn's "Creation" at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by Mr. William Carter, was so successful that it is to be repeated by special desire on Thursday next, with the same solo singers—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julian, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli.

At Mr. Kuhe's annual Brighton Festival—to be held in February next—the chief works to be performed are Sir M. Costa's "Eli," Mr. J. F. Barnett's "Good Shepherd" (composed for the occasion), and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Light of the World," Mozart's "Requiem," the "Creation," and "Elijah." The principal vocalists will be Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss

Blanche Cole, Mdlle. Levier, Miss Stirling, and Mrs. Patey, and Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lloyd, Cummings, Rigby, S. Thomas, Wadmore, and Foli. Leader, Mr. Sainton. Conductor, Mr. Kuhe. An orchestral work has been promised by Sir Julius Benedict.

At a meeting at Northampton, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Earl Spencer, the following committee was appointed to extend to the town and county of Northampton the advantages of the National Training School for music:—Earl Spencer, the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Northampton, the Ven. Lord A. Compton, Lord Henley, the Bishop of Peterborough, Mr. Ward-Hunt, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Marsham, the Very Rev. Dean Macdonald, the Mayor of Northampton, the two borough members, and others. A subscription-list was at once opened.

Mr. Howard Glover, the well-known English musician, professor, and composer, died recently in New York, where he had resided for some years. He was the son of the late famous actress Mrs. Glover, and will be remembered among musical amateurs by his opera *Ruy Blas*, his cantata "Tom o' Shanter," and several charming songs.

THEATRES.

At the Gaiety, on Saturday morning, the tragedy of "Henry VIII." was revived. Mr. Phelps was, of course, the Cardinal Wolsey, a part which he played with his usual care and force. In such parts, by reason of his thoroughly finished elocution, Mr. Phelps is distinguished among actors; added to which his natural pathos peculiarly fits him for the realisation of the moral sentiment which they express or imply. Mrs. Calvert, as Queen Katherine, acted with dignity and impressive force, and Miss Louise Henderson was graceful and piquant as Anne Boleyn. Mr. John Clayton sustained the part of the King with commendable attention to its character-points, which require especial attention to their due expression, so as to abate nothing of their force, yet without exaggeration. Mr. Charles Harcourt made a decided hit in the Duke of Buckingham.

Mr. Farnie's most extravagant of extravaganzas, giving, in five scenes, the most extravagant of caricatures on the character and conduct of the wife-killing "Bluebeard," was reproduced at the Globe on Monday. The piece comes again before us with a new face, so thoroughly has it been retouched, modified, and extended. The scenery, much of the music, and nearly all the costumes are new. New jokes have been introduced, parodies and allusions without end, and stage business of an improved type. The cast remains substantially the same. Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Lionel Brough play admirably into each other's hands in the respective characters of Selim and Bluebeard, while nothing can be more eccentric than the behaviour of Corporal Zougu-Zougu (Mr. Willie Edouin), who afterwards astonishes the audience as "the Heathen Chinee." Miss Rachel Sanger, as Fatima, makes the best use of her good looks. But what is the most remarkable feature of the whole is the wonderful precision with which the performance is conducted; the result is the perfection of melodramatic acting, grouping, and illustration. The scenery is especially good, and of itself a sufficient attraction.

On Saturday, at St. George's Hall, Mr. George E. Fairchild gave some excellent readings from L. Moseley, Thomas Hood, Mark Twain, S. Lover, E. F. Turner, and Adelaide Proctor. His merits are well known, and his delivery found acceptance with the fashionable audience assembled.

In compliance with numerous requests Mrs. Bateman has decided to have two morning performances of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum. The first morning performance will take place to-day (Saturday), and the second on Saturday, Dec. 11.

One of the best pieces produced at the Gallery of Illustration was Mr. Shirley Brooks's "Our Card Basket." The piece will be revived on Wednesday evening next, and will take the place of "Old China," at St. George's Hall. The celebrated trio, the Sisters Pry, will be represented by Mrs. German Reed, Mr. Alfred Reed, and Mr. Corney Grain. "A Spanish Bond" has met with marked success, and will now be played as an afterpiece, preceded by "Clever People," one of the most amusing of Mr. Corney Grain's clever sketches.

Miss E. Farren appeared, on Thursday, at the Alexandra Palace, in the comedietta, "A Nice Girl," and the comic drama, "Good for Nothing." The last series of plays at the Crystal Palace under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham comprise Shakespeare's "Tempest," with Mr. Sullivan's music, and "Comedy of Errors;" Sheridan's "Rivals," "The Man o' Ailie," "Love's Sacrifice," "Paul Pry," and Sophocles' "Antigone," with Mendelssohn's music.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following events came off last week:—

At Wormwood-scrubs, the third company of the 36th Middlesex held their quarterly championship competition, with the result that Lieutenant Gauge was the winner.

The members of the B company Queen's (Westminster) competed for the St. James's Challenge Vase. The winner was Corporal Jones, Captain Shipway and Private Rowley being next. The final competition for the handicap cup also took place, and resulted in a tie between Sergeant Clothier and Corporal Jones. On shooting off the tie Sergeant Clothier was successful.

The annual prize-meeting of the M company (St. Clement Danes) of the Queen's (Westminster), under the command of Captain Scrivener, took place at Wormwood-scrubs. The first series were won by Privates Vicars, C. F. Moore, Corporal Lay, Captain Scrivener, Sergeant A. Bontoft, Privates Oxenham, W. Moore, Humby, and T. Smith. The second series were taken in the following order:—Sergeant A. Bontoft, Corporal Egg, Private Vicars, Lieutenant Scrivener, and Corporal Lay. The third series (confined to those members who have not won a prize of a given value since 1870) were won by Private Hodges, Lieutenant Scrivener, Sergeant Jupe, and Corporal Emslie. A prize restricted to officers and sergeants was won by Lieutenant Scrivener. The final competition for the monthly challenge cup resulted in favour of Private Vicars. A prize for attendance at drill, combined with shooting, was won by Corporal Egg; and two consolation prizes were taken by Corporal Carr and Private Pope.

At Saxmundham the 8th Suffolk held a competition for their monthly prizes, and Private Gooch was the winner for the fourth time, Corporal Lone being second.

The 1st Suffolk held a competition at their range. The following were the highest scorers:—Class A: Private S. Felgate, Sergeant Pells, Sergeant Whittle, Private Amos. Class B: Private Duguid, Lance-Corporal Brown, Corporal Lister, and Private Fish.

The tenth season of the Leeds Enfield Rifle Club has been brought to a close by a competition on the Middleton range for a prize of the value of £10. This trophy occupied the position

of a second stage, being only open to those members who have been in the first thirty at any of the five competitions held during the year. Thirty-five members competed, with the following result:—Private A. W. Pilling, 57; Private A. Menzies, 53; Lieutenant E. Birch, 48; Private W. Ossett, 45; Private B. Chorley, Lieutenant W. W. Soury, and Private J. Fairbank.

The fourth company of the 3rd Edinburgh held their annual prize competition in the Hunters' Bog. The winners were Sergeant W. Thomson, Lieutenant Dunn, Private J. Mossman, Private G. Inglis, Sergeant S. Naismith, Captain D. Campbell, Sergeant J. N. Gray, Sergeant W. Ogg, and Bugler R. Glass.

The annual competition for prizes by the 13th Stirlingshire has taken place at the Kiskend range. The following were the principal winners:—First series: Sergeant A. Smith, Sergeant J. Miller, Corporal R. Todd, Sergeant J. Robertson, Sergeant J. Bennie, Private W. Duncan, Private J. Cleland, Private J. Sneddon, Sergeant H. D. Hare, Private D. Smith. Second series: Sergeant A. Smith, Sergeant H. D. Hare, Sergeant J. Robertson, Sergeant J. Bennie, Private J. Cleland, Private W. Bennie, Corporal A. Clark, and Corporal Todd.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EX-DUKE OF MODENA.

Francis V., Archduke of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, ex-Duke of Modena, whose death is just announced, was born June 1, 1819, the son of Francis IV., Duke of Modena, by his consort, Beatrice, daughter of Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia, and was grandson of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria (son of the Emperor Francis I.), by his wife, the Duchess Maria of Este. He succeeded to the Duchy of Modena at the death of his father, Jan 21, 1846; but his rule was brief and troublous. The Duke had to escape from his duchy on three different occasions, finally in 1859, whereupon his territory was united to the kingdom of Sardinia, and now forms part of the possessions of the King of Italy. The Duke married, March 30, 1842, Princess Adelgunda, daughter of Louis I., King of Bavaria, but had no issue. The name and ancestry of the ex-Duke of Modena are of peculiar interest with reference to English history. He was senior representative in blood of the Royal houses of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart, deriving descent from Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, daughter, and, in her issue, sole heiress of Charles I., King of England. "It was a curious coincidence," observes Sir Bernard Burke in his "Vicissitudes of Families," "that in the ex-Ducal family of the little state of Modena were combined the heirs of the Royal houses of England, France, and Spain. The Duke himself was representative of the English dynasties; his elder sister is married to the Comte de Chambord, *de jure divino* King of France, and his younger sister to Don John of Spain, who, heir in the male line to the Spanish throne, has abdicated his claims in favour of his son Don Carlos."

MR. VIGNOLES.

Charles Blacker Vignoles, Esq., F.R.S., formerly president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, died on the 17th inst., at Villa Amaitea, Hythe, Hants, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Vignoles was descended from an old French Huguenot family, and when but a year old obtained, as was then customary, a commission in the Army, on his father, a Captain in the 43rd Regiment, being killed at the storming of a fort in Guadaloupe. He was educated by his grandfather, Dr. Charles Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and, joining the 1st Royals, was present at the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom. He served throughout the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo, when he acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Brisbane. He subsequently devoted himself to civil engineering, and carried out extensive works in various parts of the world.

The deaths are also announced of John Graham-Barns-Graham, Esq., of Kirkhill and Craigallian, N.B., J.P. and D.L., in his seventy-eighth year; of Thomas Lee Norman, Esq., of Corballis, High Sheriff of the county Louth, 1820, aged eighty-five; of Edward More O'Ferrall, Esq., of Kildangan Castle, High Sheriff of the county of Kildare 1856, youngest brother of the Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, aged seventy; of Brownlow North, Esq., a cadet of the noble house of Guilford, at Tulliechewan Castle, Dumbartonshire; of Henry Carre Tucker, Esq., C.B., Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner of Benares; of the Rev. Thomas Jones, A.M., of Sampson's Hall, Kersey, Suffolk, for sixty-two years Chaplain at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in the ninety-sixth year of his age; of John Cruickshank, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, in the eighty-ninth year of his age; of Colonel Claudius Shaw, Knight Grand Cross of St. Fernando and of St. John of Jerusalem; of Mr. Howard Glover, the well-known English musician, professor, and composer, son of the admirable actress, Mrs. Glover; of Lieutenant-General Daniel Thorndike, Colonel Commandant Ninth Brigade Royal Artillery, in his eighty-second year; of Mrs. Frances Mary Anne Dowling, of Llantarnan Abbey, Monmouthshire, heiress of the Blewitts and Morgans, of Llantarnan; and of Dr. George Webster, J.P., for more than half a century an eminent physician, of Dulwich, aged seventy-eight.

Colonel Ponsonby Cox has concluded the Thames Valley drainage inquiry.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. have dispatched from Plymouth Sound the barque Earl Dalhousie, 1047 tons register—Captain David Jarvis—belonging to Messrs. E. Stephen and Sons, of Dundee, and chartered through Messrs. Trinder, Anderson, and Co., of London, for the New South Wales Government, for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney. She takes out 36 married couples, 105 single men, 58 single women, and 86 children; being 321 souls in all. The emigrants were embarked under the superintendence of Mr. H. Speed Andrews, R.N., the dispatching officer of the New South Wales Government.

The Marquis of Hartington was at Derby yesterday week for the purpose of opening the new buildings of the Derby schools, erected to commemorate the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1872. In his speech on the occasion Lord Hartington said that these buildings had been erected upon the exact spot where the original school, founded nearly 700 years ago, stood. After speaking of the circumstances under which the new buildings had been planned and carried out, he addressed the boys, and urged them to take advantage of the opportunities they had. Referring to education generally, he said that a system of national elementary education had been established, and the time was not far distant when the system would be not only national but universal. He referred to the fact of the Universities accepting the spirit of the times, and offering to the great towns the advantages of higher education, and went on to speak of the great importance of obtaining a good system of secondary or intermediate education.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

MINTO, BARROW HEDGES, and Others.—In Problem No. 1656 you have failed to take into consideration Black's defense of 1. P taken Kt. The large number of faulty solutions we have received of this clever problem sufficiently attest its excellence. H.A.S.—All the variations are correct, except the leading one, where Black plays 1. P takes Kt.

J M C.—The problem is correctly printed, and your criticism is, perhaps, just. Still, the leading variation is so very elegant that we are content to overlook such minor defects.

G C BAXTER.—If you will kindly describe your problems on diagrams we shall be happy to examine them.

MARNEY.—If 2. K takes R, Q mates at K sq. "Rook mates" was obviously a miss-print.

THORPE AND WOOLWICH CHESS CLUB.—We will submit the position to the author, who, we think, has overlooked the move of P to K 7th. On examining the position again, we find that the removal of the Black Pawn at K R 3rd would admit of a second solution.

N M.—A three-move problem in which both first and second moves are checks is inadmissible.

W F EVANS.—You are correct with regard to Problem No. 1653.

G J SLATER, C R BAXTER, T HAZEON.—Accept our best thanks for the problems.

ILKLEY.—See answer to "Thorpe."

KINGCRAFT.—A very smart little game. Kindly favour us with the names of the players.

E. EVANS.—Many thanks for the game.

A J B.—Mr. Boden's "Popular Introduction" has long been out of print, but you may possibly obtain a copy from W. Morgan, 67, Barbican. In the variation submitted, Black's best reply is 5. P takes K P; but from the nature of the opening he must have a somewhat inferior position.

MINTO.—We will examine the problem again.

J. TARRANT.—Many thanks for the information.

INQUIRIES.—The chess column in the *London and Brighton Magazine* is to be edited by Mr. J. T. C. Chatto.

C. T. SALTBURY.—The portable recording chess board, named the "Staunton Legacy," can be obtained from Messrs. Drayton and Son, Holborn-square, W.C.

C. CRUM.—Accept our thanks for your contributions, which shall have early attention.

A. E. STUDD.—You have apparently omitted some piece of pawn, as the position, as it stands, admits of mate in one move by 1. Q to K Kt 6th.

PROBLEMS.—No. 1655.—Additional correct solutions received from J. G. C. Barsobe, Myth, E Ridgway, J Steele, H T A, W Thwaites, Caya Monkey, J. Schooling, and Tredunnock. Those by Kingston Mark, A A, and Marney are wrong.

PROBLEMS.—No. 1656.—Correct solutions received from Woolwich Chess Club, J. G. C. I. S. T., J. M. C., Thorpe, Borsco, H Schleusner, E. F. Wigmore-street, W. P. Pawn, Miss Jane D. Pagoda, W F Payne, G C Baxter. Those by W V G D, W B Stagg, Marie, Barsobe, H Ree, E H V, H A, S, R D T, T Tucker, A A, Fleet-street, H M Ross, Johanna, R W S, B M, Minto, Barrow Hedges, Lafta, O Gobrath, E Ridgway are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1656.

| WHITE | BLACK | WHITE | BLACK |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. Q to Q Kt 5th | P takes Kt* | 2. B to K R 2nd | Anything |
| 3. Q or Kt mates. | | | |

* 1. 2. Kt to K B 3rd B takes Q (dis. ch)

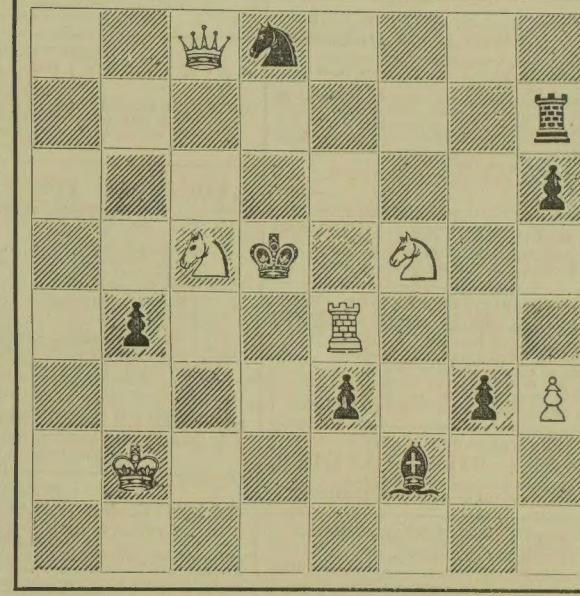
3. Kt mates.

The other variations are obvious.

PROBLEM NO. 1658.

By Mr. J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Played a short time ago at Simpson's Divan between Mr. W. A. LINDSAY, the hon. sec. of the St. George's Chess Club, and the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL.—(*Algyaer Gambit*.)

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P takes P

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th

4. P to K R 4th P to K 5th

5. Kt to K 5th P to K R 4th

It is quite refreshing to meet with a specimen of this old-fashioned defence, if only on account of the rarity.

6. B to Q B 4th R to R 2nd

Stronger, we think, than 6. Kt to K 3rd.

7. P to Q 4th P to B 6th

8. P to K 3rd

The best reply: though in most phases of this opening it is considered preferable to take Pawn with Pawn.

8. P to Q 3rd

The correct move for Black at this point, according to the authors of the *Handbuch*, is 8. Kt to Q B 3rd.

9. B to K Kt 5th

Decidedly inferior to retiring the Knight to Q 3rd—e.g.,

9. Kt to Q 3rd If B to K Kt 2nd

10. Kt to B 4th If B to K 3rd

11. P to Q 5th B to Q 2nd

12. Kt to Q 2nd B takes B

13. P takes B K to Kt 3rd

14. Kt to Q B 3rd Q takes Kt P

15. Q takes Q (ch) Kt takes Q

16. Kt to Q 5th Kt to Q R 3rd

17. Kt to K B 4th Kt to K B 3rd

18. P to K 5th P takes P

19. P takes P P to B 7th (ch)

His only resource to avoid the loss of a place or immediate mate.

20. K to Kt 2nd Kt to K 5th (ch)

21. K to Kt 2nd K to B 4th

22. R takes P (ch) Kt to Kt 4th

23. Q R to K B sq

Here, we believe, the first player had an easily won game by 23. R to K B sq—e.g.:

24. R takes Kt (ch) K to K 5th

25. R to Q 5th (ch) K to B 5th

26. R to K sq P to Q B 4th K to R 4th

27. R to K 4th (ch) K to Kt 4th

28. P to Q R 4th (ch) K to R 4th

29. P to Q Kt 4th (ch) K to R 4th

At first sight, 29. R to K 5th or 29. R to K 6th looks more to the purpose; but we believe that Black might have safely replied to either move with Kt to Q B 2nd.

29. K takes P

30. P takes P (dis. ch) K to Kt 4th

31. R to Q B 4th (ch) K to Kt 5th

32. Kt to K 3rd (ch) K to B 6th

33. Kt to K 5th B to K 3rd

34. R to Q 3rd (ch) K to Kt 5th

35. P to B 6th

Was this an oversight?

35. K takes P

36. R to B 4th B to K 4th

37. Kt takes B (ch) K to B 6th

38. P takes P R to Q Kt sq

39. Kt to K 5th R takes P

40. R takes P Kt to B 4th

41. R to B 4th P to R 4th

42. R to B 3rd (ch) K to Kt 7th

43. Kt to B 6th P to R 5th

44. R to B 5th K to Q 6th

45. R to Q Kt 5 (ch) R takes R

46. P takes R P to R 6th

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